

Along's Case

- Wilhelm-
Article
- Simsbury Map
- Bible Records
- John Case
Story
- Life of John
Case
- Case General
- Free Library
Quarterly
- Family Group
Sheet - Case
- Simsbury Civil
War List
- 1820, 70, 80
Census
- Family Group

Camp Hartford

Jan 27, 1863

Dear Wife:

Your letter of the 18th mailed the 22nd I received the 23rd is the answer to you that I have just [put] off answering this until today. I suppose it is raining outside but we have the wind opened for it is a very fine day of May for you city people.

Aunt Ann very loving to Mary & I.

I believe you wrote to me about tomorrow & yesterday I received a letter from Case from Hartford in regard to his money. He said that if money was as good as he had heard it would sell here. His advice seemed to me to have a small amount he had sold his as a private bargain. He advised me to not U. W. Mining Letters to his wife
I should be sure of 22cts. all as I have heard of it last summer & that mine would probably advance 1/2ct. for every 100. On the other hand I prefer for having for the full value and convenience not \$1.10 for the same. But since this I cannot decide [my] interest but wherever I turn it whether to park or not I should have them advance some money. But I think I will leave this really much to him. Transcribed by Richard Converse
I go but whatever you do with it will be right.

You write me what you should do with the money that you might get after paying L. & I. but I guess you will think I am finding ways enough for it when you receive my other letter. That if we are not paid yet I shall write to the clothes & equipment to see we do not get but 2 month's pay. As far as paying Father is concerned let him do just as he has a mind to as we are which notes are paid 50c for 1. O. P's. But be sure & keep enough on hand for yourself and if Father Charles wants any let him have it.

General Burnside has been in the city for some time. I think it is a good thing for the country in his stead. I don't [know] what it will result in. I know that any other man can advance the army in this country at this season but we may be sent down the coast I don't know. but enough of this for I write you a long letter day before yesterday.

Now let me write lightly. Descendent of Alonzo G. Case
I don't wish to have you sick as I know but you could not wish to have me sick too. You will keep his correspondence and see much with the result of for writing the home at present.

2nd the idea of comparing interest money to saving the Letter is interesting. 3rd the instructions to trust are stronger for you say that a great many of my acquaintances are anxious to be in some & I suppose these are young ladies. 4th the best thing is the present of all and that is to come to keep your feet warm. Now if there is no stronger reason than this I can get just as good a kick out here. Therefore the first lesson.

Remember me to a letter now & then for a long time.

Additional
Letter By Alonzo
Case
Word Doc

Alonso Grove Case

Letter to his wife

Transcribed by Richard C. Savage

Copies of Original Letters

Furnished by Robin Murphy

Description of Alonso G. Case

Camp Hartford

Jan. 27, 1863

Dear Wife:

Your letter of the 18th mailed the 22nd I received the 25th in the evening & I had just been writing one to you that I have just [put] off answering this until today. While I am setting here by the stove it is raining outside but we have the tent opened for it is a very warm south rain as much like the first of May as you can imagine.

Ariel sits here writing to Mary [his wife] and Orderly Cane lies down here reading a novel.

I believe you wrote to me about tobacco & yesterday I received a letter from Ellsworth by O. P. Case from Hartford in regard to tobacco. He said that if mine was as good as he had heard it would sell high. His advice seemed to be to have it cased although he had sold his at a private bargain, he advised me to let D. W. Hesing pack it as I suppose he is at work for him at present. He thought that I should be sure of 22cts. all around, by keeping it until summer & that mine would probably advance 15cts. As wrappers for 8cts. On the other charge 6 percent for insuring for its full value and commission and \$150 for the cases. But about this I cannot decide [in] advance but whoever haves it whether to pack or not I should have them advance some money. But I think I will leave this pretty much to father and wherever his goes there I think mine had better go but whatever you do with it will be right.

You wrote me what you should do with the money that you might get after paying L & L but I guess you will think I am finding ways enough for it when you receive my other letter. That if we are not paid off I shall want some and when you have to pay for my clothes & equipment in case we do not get but 2 month's pay. As far as paying Father is concerned let him do just as he has a mind to as not care which notes are paid first his or J. O. I's. But be sure & keep enough on hand for yourself and if Father Chaffee wants any let him have it.

General Burnside has been relieved of the Command of the Army of the Potomac & J. Hooker in his stead. I don't [know] what it will result but J. Hooker nor any other man can advance this army in this country at this season but we may be sent down the coast for aught I know, but enough of this for I wrote you a long letter day before yesterday.

Now let me touch lightly on your trouble. In the first place you wish me sick as Emmons but you could not wish to have me look like him. You tell Ralph his sympathies are too much with the south yet for wishing me home at present.

2nd the idea of comparing tobacco raising to saving the Union is ridiculous. 3rd the inducements to come are stronger for you say that a great many of my acquaintances are anxious to have me come & I suppose these are young ladies. 4th the last thing is the poorest of all and that is to come to keep your feet warm. Now if there is no stronger reason than this I can get just as good offers out here. Thus endeth the first lesson.

Simmons owes me a letter now & has for a long time.

I want my things to be sent as soon as possible and when they start send a letter by mail as soon as possible send me what the cash you can. Tell father what I have written in this about my tobacco as I have several letters to write & shall not write him for some days. I think I shall write a letter to Fred about tobacco.

Give my love to all who inquire. Kiss the children. I want to see them very much.

My other letter I forgot to tell you that I had my hair cut right to my head at Antietam Iron Works and it is about an inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ long now. I send you in this letter 2 paw-paw seeds which I want planted in the spring. They were very plenty in the woods at Pleasant Valley.

The following was written across the top of first page:

The frost nippers them. They are like a sweet potato when they come off the tree. They are dark green but they will ripen and then are very sweet and very rich as yellow as gold. I think they will grow in Conn. Thanks

A.J. Case

Write soon. Glad for postage stamps.

Camp 16th Reg. Conn. Vols.

Suffolk, Md.

June 11, 1863

Beloved Wife:

Your letter mailed the 9th received this afternoon and now its evening. I thought I will try to answer it. I am very well enjoying myself much. I wrote you a letter yesterday and sent my commission which you will doubtless receive ere you do this.

Ariel received a letter from home today & mother Thompson said that Lizzie was sick at her house.

I have not much to do here. We drill from 5 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock in the morning. Company drill and Battalion drill from 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 in the afternoon and dress parade at 7 P. M.

It is quite warm here now very seldom any rain. We have had but one showers here for 5 or 6 weeks and that in the night.

I went fishing for ells last night but did not have very good luck so I did not stay very late. I only caught 5 or 6. I am very glad to hear from Uncle Cromwell but feel bad to hear of Cousin Oliver's death but we cannot tell who will go next. Georgia must feel very lonely as well and her father,

he must feel very bad left alone as it were in world; but Julia, it will not be long that we shall be separated if we never meet again in this life and as you wrote it matters very little if we are prepared to go when we are called.

You wanted to know if it is true that we are encamped near a small pox hospital such was the case before we moved the last time, but it caused some talk so we have moved about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from it now; but Col. Beach was not much afraid of it for he has not moved his quarters from there until today when he and his wife have moved up town and his tent has been moved here into camp. The Reg. have all been vaccinated within a few days. I went over for the fun of the thing and was vaccinated this morn[ing]. I should think that Mr. Whitehead's people have had some trouble as far as sickness is concerned but we all have our trials here in this life.

You wrote about officers resigning on account of someone being apprehended. Maybe but such is not the fact in regard to my offices that has gone home yet for Capt. Beach & Lieut. Sanders went home because they did not like the smell of powder while it was burning. Lieut. Bristol went on account of ill health. Lieut. Chamberlain went home on account of some little difficulty between him and an another officer as long ago as when we were at Newport News and in the rage he handed in his papers and they came back disapproved several times and then he made up his mind to send them until they did sign them. He was a brave officer. We were to have a Major from the 15th Conn. but I think it is broken up and I would not be surprised to see Col. H. S. Pasco, Co. A, Major of the 16th Conn. Vols. some day in the future but you can at once see the folly of a Second Lieut. resigning because he did not like some and that they just in Major.

Ariel will be looking for his furlough papers in a few days but I think that the chances are against their being approved but hope they will for I think his family are pretty sick.

Since I have been writing I just put my hand into my jacket and found two old countersigns and I will put them into this letter to let you see they come done up. It is a serious crime to give a countersign to anyone not entitled to receive it, but a Commissioned officer can get it every night if he wants it and then he can pass any guard in the army. I have not been over ten minutes writing this letter as the penmanship will show and I have almost filled this sheet with nonsense and I will draw it to a close.

Give my love to all, and you may send me postage stamps when you think of it for it is almost impossible to get them here. I wrote a letter to Mary Weston a few days since and could not pay the postage, but if they want to receive letters [and] had enough to pay the postage I am not to blame if I cannot get the stamps.

Love to all, write soon,
Your beloved husband, Lieut. A. G. Case
Co. E, 16th Reg. Conn. Vols.
Suffolk, Va.

Camp 16th Reg., New Bern Vols.
Oct 27th 1863

Beloved Wife:

I received yours of the 28th yesterday but did not answer it last night but will do so tonight. I am sitting in my tent with a good warm fire and Jim Wells is sitting in bed talking about building a house for me while I am writing. Capt. Morse is in Norfolk and has been now two days over his pass. He has not been in camp more than 5 or 6 days since I came back. I am afraid he will get court-martialed but cannot tell what will be done or when he will be back. He is never here to interfere with me and so does not trouble me.

I wish you was here to sit and talk with tonight but you are not so I must write instead. Arial is on _____ he went Sunday and will not return until Thursday. His health is good as well as myself. I am _____ looking _____ anxiously for the 10th of next month and then I think I shall have some money. There is never any news in this country but I will try to write you a page to fill up this letter. I have a newspaper that I thought of sending you but do not know whether I shall or not. It is the kind of news that we have here. A great deal like [its] title is The Jolly Joker.

I am officer of the guard today but have sit by the fire all day and shall have a good night's rest. It is cold and blustering weather. The wind blowing hard all the time. I thank Orderly for speaking well of me but I do not know as I have an enemy in the Reg. I have never had a word said to me about my staying over my leave & it pleased the Col. very much to see that my certificate did not come from Dr. Jewett in New Haven for he said that most of the officers that were sick at home were always well enough to go to New Haven to get certificates but when one had to get one because they were not well enough to go to New Haven. He thought they were sick.

I am glad that you are all at home, may you always be so. I have not had a letter from anyone except you since I came back. I have written to J. Plante and told him when I wrote him and told him to answer me but have not heard from him since. I have not written to Mr. Simmons but shall before long. The Regiment is in fine health and good quartered. I am thankful that we are not in the Army of the Potomac not for me I thank you. Ask Roswell [in] what Reg. Watson Carr is in for I think since I got back from New Port News that he is in the 27th Md. Vol. I shall see them again I think.

Remember me to Susie & tell her she can write to me almost any time and I will do the same. I expect letter from Julia Goodwin any day for you know she said she would write. Love to all. Regards to all friends. You and children. Write often.
Your devoted Husband, Alonzo

New Bern, N.C.

Sunday Morning, March 6th 1864

Dear Julia:

I hear that the mail leaves this place at noon so I will try to let you know what we are doing. After roll call the night of the 3rd we had orders to be ready to move at once with two days rations, no tents or baggage. So we left Plymouth about 12 o'clock that night arriving here about 9 the next night supposing we were to have a fight but there is no signs of an attack and what we are here for we know not, but Col. Beach says that General Peck has promised him the command of 3 Regiments and return to Plymouth few days. The 21st Conn, the 15th & 16th.

The officers have nothing except the clothing on our backs. We have new wall tents. The enemy had good barracks & I am now sitting by a large fire place in one of the rooms for writing this letter. There are companies in a room and are very comfortable. I saw Laomis & Alexander & Mr. Dibble yesterday. I learned that Mrs. Carpenter is here. She has been here a week. I think we shall not stay here more than a week but cannot tell.

I wrote you 3 days since but have not heard from you, but hope you are safe and well at home. I wrote you to direct my express to Plymouth but you my direct it to me at New Bern, N.C. If it is convenient you may send me a few pairs of cotton stockings. We left all our ladies at Plymouth with Hiram Buckingham and all our baggage.

I received a letter for Ariel from father & one from Mrs. Thompson and one from Lieut. Heant from here. I thought they were not of interest enough to send them to him. The Major arrived here last night. He went and saw Gen. Auster and he could not find anything against him, to his Regiment, also Capt. Mix. I shall try to write you twice a week if possible weather a mail goes or not, but shall try to write when I know there is news going [on].

My health is good and I am feeling quite contented and since your absence. Write me often and all [the] news that you hear of in Simsbury. Send my things as soon as possible and perhaps I can get it here before we leave.

Give my regards to all that inquire and love to all the family, kiss the little ones for me and I would like to hug and kiss you.

Your loving husband,

Alonzo

Camp Oglethorpe, Macon, Georgia

[Note: this is a Confederate prison]

June 6, 1864

Dear Julia:

I now take another opportunity to write to you hoping you will hear from me. My health is very good and I am getting along well. Uncle Cromwell was here the 2nd of June. He is quite fleshy and looks natural. He brought me a pail full of biscuits & ham and about 4 qts. of apples of the summer growth. His people are all well. He received a letter from _____ the 24th of May dated Simsbury April 28th which is the latest I had heard from home. Tell Ariel that Col. Bartholomew came here this morning. I have just seen him. He is very well. We are all well here. I expect the Chaplain will go home ere _____ if so I shall send the _____ to you. I am Anxious to hear from you but suppose I shall not at present. I want you to send to Mr. Dibble P. M. at New Berne and get my box so that [it] will not be lost. I heard from Uncle that Grandmother was very low. Give my kind regards to all that inquire. Keep good cheer and do not worry about me. Kiss the children for me.

Your Loving Husband,

Alonzo

Parole Camp, Annapolis, Md.

May 5th 1865, 10 O'clock P.M.

Dear Julia:

I arrived in this place about half past nine this A.M. and find that up to yesterday all officers have been sent to their Regiments but an order came yesterday to send no more but to keep them here to me mustered out. I think the officers of the 16th have all gone to New Berne except myself, Clapps & Andrus. Strong, Clapps & Andrus arrived here today. I cannot tell how long we shall remain here but suppose not more than a week. There are not many officers here I suppose not more than 100 in all. I shall write you often and let you know if anything new transpires, one thing I can tell you it is awful dull life.

I suppose you arrived home from New Hartford all safe & sound. I wish I had brought my trunk with bedding for it is not so hard to manage here as it might be although I am now provided with it from the Sanitary Commission which is doing a great deal of good here at present.

I wanted to go to St. Louis Mo. to day with a Detail of Western troops but I declined saying that I might be mustered out in a few days and then I should be out of money and [have] an expense &

so I was not sent. I suppose that things have not changed much since I left as yet. How do you like sleeping alone? As for myself I cannot tell for I have not been abed since I left you.

Love to all,
Parole Camp Annapolis, Md., in haste

A. G. Case

Forsyth, Ga.,
April 18, 1882

My Dear Wife:

You see that I am still here. We came in from Amelia's yesterday morning and I took the train and went up the country and saw Ensign and Sally. Spent the day with them and came back last evening. I found them well and had a nice time. Sallie is all Phelps. I like her very much. She had a pretty hard time. She has a nice boy about three years old. When I came back I found a letter from you. We had almost given up going to Florida it had been so hot but we expect to leave here this evening and be in Jacksonville tomorrow eve (Wednesday). We shall be there but a very short time and then start for home. I supposed last Sunday to have been in Simsbury before another week but if we go as we now expect shall. We are all very well.

My finger is improving. I have taken the cot[ton] off this morning for the first time so as to accustom it to the weather.

We shall make no stop in Columbia except one night I think because we hear Mr. Dodge's people are broken up. You may write me at Columbia L. C. if you see fit but if you do so I would write across the envelope to return to Mrs. A. G. Case Simsbury Conn. if not called for in five days.

I think the marriage of Mr. Toy is more than strange. I will say no more. I will try and drop you a postal nearly every day from now so that you will know where I am all the time. We have had green peas and strawberries out at Amelia's. Roses are in full bloom. There are more planting cotton. Corn is up and hoeing it out. Oats are nearly ready to cut. Peaches are as large as your thumb and very plentiful.

Love to all,
Your husband

Union Soldiers Buried at Andersonville
Connecticut Volunteer Infantry 16 th Regiment

No.	Grave Number	Name	Company	Date Died	Cause of Death
1	3461	Batchelder, Benj	C	7/17/1864	Diarrhea
2	3664	Baty, John	C	7/19/1864	Diarrhea
3	12152	Burke, H	D	11/24/1864	Scorbutus
4	10690	Barlow, O L	E	10/11/1864	Dysentery
5	7763	Bakey, F	E	9/4/1864	Dysentery
6	5754	Beers, James C	A	8/15/1864	Dysentery
7	11863	Birdsell, /d	D	10/28/1864	Scorbutus
8	2256	Bosworth, A M	D	6/21/1864	Diarrhea
9	5152	Brooks, Wm D	F	8/9/1864	Dysentery
10	5308	Bower, John	E	8/11/1864	Scorbutus
11	7742	Banning, J F	E	9/3/1864	Dysentery
12	8018	Ballentine, Robert	A	9/6/1864	Dysentery
13	3707	Chapin, J L	A	7/21/1864	Intermittiet
14	4848	Carrier, D B	D	8/6/1864	Diarrhea
15	6153	Clark, H H	K	8/19/1864	Cerebritis
16	7316	Chapman, M	E	8/30/1864	Scorbutus
17	7418	Culler, M	K	8/31/1864	Diarrhea
18	7685	Carver, John G	B	9/3/1864	Dysentery
19	10272	Coltier, W	B	10/3/1864	Diarrhea
20	8769	Dutton, W H	K	9/14/1864	Dysentery
21	5446	Dugan, Chas	K	8/12/1864	Scorbutus
22	11481	Demmings, G A	I	10/24/1864	Scorbutus
23	11991	Demmings, B J	G	11/13/1864	Diarrhea
24	8482	Emmonds, A	K	7/17/1864	Fever Typhoid
25	7346	Ensworth, John	C	8/31/1864	Scorbutus
26	8368	Evans, N L	I	9/10/1864	Scorbutus
27	11608	Emmett, W	K	10/28/1864	Scorbutus
28	4444	Fibbles, H	G	8/1/1864	Diarrhea
29	5123	Florencee, J J	C	8/8/1864	Dysentery
30	5173	Gilmore, J	C	8/9/1864	Diarrhea
31	7057	Gallagher, P	D	8/28/1864	Diarrhea
32	7592	Goodrich J W	C	9/2/1864	Scorbutus
33	7646	Graig, W	B	9/3/1864	Dysentery
34	3195	Hitchcock, Wm A	C	7/12/1864	Diarrhea
35	3033	Haskins, Jas	D	7/8/1864	Diarrhea
36	7011	Hull, M	E	8/27/1863	Scorbutus
37	7380	Holcomb A A	E	8/31/1864	Diarrhea
38	7642	Haly, W	D	9/8/1864	Dysentery
39	7757	Hubbard, H D	D	9/4/1864	Gangrene
40	8148	Hubbard, B	A	9/8/1864	Dysentery
41	8613	Heath, J T	K	9/13/1864	Scorbutus

42	9120 Hall, B	G	9/18/1864	Annearea
43	9981 Hurley, R A	I	9/4/1864	Diarrhea
44	5221 Johnson, John	K	8/10/1864	Dysentery
45	7570 Jones, John J	B	9/2/1864	Diarrhea
46	11970 Johnson, C S	E	11/12/1864	Scorbutus
47	12340 Johnson, W	E	12/26/1864	Scorbutus
48	10233 Kearn, T	A	10/2/1864	Diarrhea
49	3401 Lendon, H	D	7/16/1864	Diarrhea
50	3516 McCord, P	G	7/18/1864	Fever Typhoid
51	4417 Messenger, A	G	7/31/1864	Diarrhea
52	5238 Mickallis, F	F	8/10/1864	Diarrhea
53	5328 Miller, H	A	8/11/1864	Dysentery
54	6342 Malone, John	B	8/22/1864	Diarrhea
55	7852 Miller, F D	B	9/5/1864	Debiltas
56	8446 Matthews, S J	K	9/11/1864	Scorbutus
57	11487 Murphy, W	C	10/26/1864	Scorbutus
58	5044 Nichols, C	G	8/8/1864	Dysentery
59	4934 Pimble, A	A	8/7/1864	Diarrhea
60	7487 Post, C	K	9/1/1864	Diarrhea
61	8662 Roper, H	G	9/13/1864	Anasarea
62	8170 Richardson, C S	E	9/9/1864	Scorbutus
63	10029 Richardson, D T	G	10/2/1864	Scorbutus
64	4722 Sullivan, M	D	8/4/1864	Diarrhea
65	5712 Steele, Sam	C	8/15/1864	Diarrhea
66	6734 Steele, James M	F	8/25/1864	Diarrhea
67	6088 Short, L C	K	9/7/1864	Scorbutis
68	8235 Smally, L	E	9/9/1864	Scorbutis
69	9435 Sutliff, J	C	9/21/1864	Diarrhea
70	10476 Steele, H	F	10/7/1864	Dysentery
71	5479 Tibbela, Wm	G	8/12/1864	Diarrhea
72	5222 Wright, C	B	8/10/1864	Dysentery
73	5675 Wenchell, John L	E	8/14/1864	Gangrene
74	8138 Way, H C	K	8/19/1864	Diarrhea
75	8024 West, Chas H	I	9/6/1864	Fever Typhus
76	9028 Williams, H D	F	9/17/1864	Scorbutis
77	12600 Ward, G W	C	2/6/1865	Scorbutis
78	6394 Young, C S	C	8/21/1864	Pnenmonia

Source: Prisoners Who Died At Andersonville Prison--Atwater List
Andersonville Guild, Headquarters Andersonville, GA 31711

Militia Training Ground
Established by Vote of the Town Band
May 28, 1685

First line
2:2

Establishment of the Trane Band of the militia was one of first orders of business for the new town of Simsbury, Founded in 1670. One of the first recorded assemblies ~~[]~~ of the Trane Band was in 1673 when Simon Woolcott and John Guffen called seven dragoons together to protect against a potential attack from the Dutch from the _____. A Trane band assembly site was located on the west side of the river near where ^{the} ~~you~~ town offices ^{now} are located, a commemorative Broomstone marker is located upon the Belded School site where the first ~~Trane~~ ^{you} Trane Band was said to have assembled.

Training days were held monthly and initially on the west side of the river, this was difficult for those who lived on the east side of the river, because there was no bridge. And if the ferry boat was not running the Trane Band members would ~~not~~ have to ford the river. Similar problems occurred regarding the location of the first meeting house and the first school in Simsbury. ~~For~~ Differences occurred early between those who lived on the east side of the river and those who lived on the west side of the river. Some say these differences continue to this day.

(over)

the exact words from the Towne Board meeting were, "voted by the Towne Board May 28, 1685 that for future the Training days be equally divided one day on the, one side the river and on other day on the ^{other} side the river. Also John Terry chosen Ensign, chosen May 28, 1683, also, Jeremiah Bellitt chosen sergeant." It is interesting that the decision to train one day on the Hopmeadow and one day on Terry's Plain was established at the same meeting that John Terry was reappointed Ensign. The Brownstone monument was taken from the stones used in the foundation for the Haskins Crossing Bridge built in 1892 and moved in 1993, the stones were undoubtedly mined from the nearby quarry, located off Quarry Road.

This location is on the site of the first land grant in Simsbury or Nanawad as it was known. Fifty acres were deeded to Thomas Ford of Symondsburg, Dorset, England and then granted to his son-in-law Captain Aaron Cook. The land was later purchased by John Terry in 1672, this is where Simsbury started. The Terry's Plain Homeowner Association is proud to select this marker to commemorate the training site of the Simsbury militia.

Along the Road
Jan. Hobbs Murphy

pull the grass up
them. they are
like a sweet potato
when they come off
the vines they
are dark green
but will ripen
and then are
sweet and over
even as yellow
as gold. I
think they
will grow
in corn

W. H. Glouse

Write

soon

glad of
the postage
stamps

Camp Hartford Jan 27th 1863

Dear wife your letter of the 18th mail
the 22nd I received the 25th in the evening
& I had just been writing one to you
that & so I have put off answering this
until to day. While I am sitting here
by the stove it is raining outside but
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very warm south rain as much like
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Anil sits here writing to Mary and
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pull the first signs
them. they are asked
like a sweet hotel
when they come of
the tables there
are dark green
just with upon
and then are
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Ordeley Cone lies down here reading
a novel I believe. You wrote to me
about Tobacco. Yesterday I received a
letter from Ellsworth by O. P. Case
from Hartford in regard to Tobacco
he said that if mine was as good
as he had heard it was it would
sell high. His advice seemed to be
to have it Cased although he had
sold his at a private bargain he

advised me to let D. W. King
it as I suppose he is at work for
at present. He thought that I sh.
be sure of 22^{cts} all around by keep
it until summer & that King
probable advance 15^{cts} on wrappers
& 8^{cts} on the other charge 6 per cent of
insuring for its full value and co-
-mission and \$1.50 for the cases. Now
about this I cannot decide and
but whoever have it whether to
or not I should have them ad-
some money. But I think I will
leave this pretty much to Father
where his goes there I think Mr.
had better go but whatever you
with it will be right. You w.
me what you should do with
money that you might get af-
paying Lou & Sam but I guess
will think I am finding way
enough for it when you receiv-
my other letter telling you

advised me to let D. W. King
it as I suppose he is at work for
at present. He thought that I sh.
be sure of 22^{cts} all around by keep
it until summer & that being
probable, advance 15^{cts} on wrappers
& 8^{cts} on the other charge & per cent of
insuring for its full value and com-
-mission and \$1.50 for the cases. Now
about this I cannot decide and
but whoever have it whether to
or not I should have them ad-
some money. But I think I will
leave this pretty much to Father
where his goes there I think Mr.
had better go but whatever you
with it will be right. You w.
me what you should do with
money that you might get af-
paying Lou & Sam but I guess
will think I am finding way
enough for it when you receiv
my other letter telling you

that if we are not paid off I
shall want some and when you
have to pay for my Clothes & Equipage
in case we do not get but 2 months
pay. ~~Don't here let me tell~~ As far
as paying Father is concerned let
him do just as he has a mind
to as I do not care which notes
paid first his or J. O. P.'s But be
sure & keep enough on hand for
yourself and if Father Chaffee
wants any let him have it
Gen Burnside has been relieved
of the Command of the Army of the
Potomac by J. Hooker in his stead
I don't what it will result but
J. Hooker nor any other man can
advance this army in this Country
at this season but we may be sent
down the Coast for aught I know
But enough of this for I wrote you
a long letter day before yesterday
Now let me touch slightly on your troubles

that if we are not paid off I
shall want some and when you
have to pay for my Clothes & Equipage
in case we do not get but 2 months
pay. ~~Don't here let me tell~~ As far
as paying Father is concerned let
him do just as he has a mind
to as I do not care which notes
paid first his or J. A. P.'s But be
sure & keep enough on hand for
yourself and if Father Cheffee
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Gen Burnside has been relieved
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Potomac by J. Hooker in his stead
I don't what it will result but
J. Hooker nor any other man can
advance this army in this Country
at this season but we may be sent
down the Coast for aught I know
But enough of this for I wrote you
a long letter day before yesterday
Now let me touch slightly on your troubles

In the first place you wish me rich as
as Emmons but you could not wish to
have me look like him. You tell Ralph his
sympathies are too much with the South
yet for wishing me home at present.

2nd The idea of comparing Tobacco raising
to saving the Union is ridiculous. 3rd The
inducements to come are stronger for you
say that a great many of my acquaintances are
anxious to have me come & I suppose these
are young ladies 4th The last thing is the
protest of all and that is to come to keep.
Your feet warm now if there is no stronger
reason than this I can get just as good
offers all here I trust endeth the first

Lesson Emmons gives me a letter now &
has for a long time. I want my things to
be sent as soon as possible and when
they start send a letter by mail and as
soon as possible send me what the cost
you can tell father what I have
written in this about my Tobacco as
I have several letters to write & shall not
write to him for some days. I think
I shall write a letter to Fred to day at
about Tobacco

Give my love to all that
you kiss the Children I want to
see them very much.

p.s. In my description of myself in my other letter I forgot
to tell you that I had my hair cut tight to my head
at unpleasant iron works and it is now about an inch
and 1/2 long now. I send you in this letter 2. pale
paw seeds which I want planted in the spring
they were very plenty in the woods at pleasant

In the first place you wish me ~~wishes~~
as Emmons but you could not wish to
have me look like him. You tell Ralph his
sympathies are too much with the South
yet for wishing me home at present.

2nd The idea of comparing Tobacco raising
to saving the Union is ridiculous. 3rd The
inducements to come are stronger for you
say that a great many of my acquaintances are
anxious to have me come & I suppose these
are young Ladies 4th The last thing is the
prospect of all and that is to come to keep.
Your feet warm now if there is no stronger
reason than this I can get just as good
offers out here I trust and the first

Lesson Simmons gives me a letter now &
has for a long time. I want my things to
be sent as soon as possible and when
the start send a letter by mail and as
soon as possible send me what the cost
You can tell Father what I have
written in this about my Tobacco as
I have several letters to write & shall not
write to him for some days. I think
I shall write a letter to Fred to day at
about Tobacco

Give my love to all that
you kiss the Children I want to
see them very much.

In my description of myself in my other letter I forgot
to tell you that I had my hair cut tight to my head
at antelam Iron works and it is now about 1/2 an inch
and 1/2 long now. I send you in this letter 2. pale
paw seeds which I want planted in the spring
they were very plenty in the woods at pleasant

Camp 16th Me. Co. Vol.
Suffolk Va June 11th 1863 (1942)

Beloved Wife

Your letter mailed the
9th is rec'd this afternoon and now
it being evening I thought I would
try to answer it, I am very well
enjoying myself much I wrote you a
letter yesterday and sent me commission
which you will doubtless receive ere
you do This Ariel received a letter
from home today & Mother Thompson
said that Lizzie was sick at her house
I have not much to do here we drill
from 5 to 6 o'clock in the morning

Company drill and battalion drill from
4 1/2 to 6 in the afternoon and Dress parade
at 3 P.M. It is quite warm here now
very seldom any rain we have had but
one shower here for 5 or 6 weeks and
that in the night, I went fishing for
cats last night but did not have very
good luck so I did not stay very late
I only caught 3 or 4, I am very glad
to hear from Uncle Cromwell that feels
bad to hear of Cousin Oliver's death
but we cannot tell who will go next

Georgia must feel you lonely as well
 as her father he must feel you had been
 left alone as it were in world but I
 Julia it will not be long that we shall
 be separated if we moved meet again in
 this life and as you wrote it matter
 very little if we are prepared to go
 when we are called, - you must know
 if it is true that we are encamped near
 a small Pox hospital such was the fear
 before we moved the last time but it
 caused some talk so we have moved
 about 1/2 mile from it now, But Col
 Beach was not much afraid of it for
 he has not moved his quarters from
 there until to day when he & his wife

have moved up town and his tent
 has been moved here into camp
 The reg have all been vaccinated within
 a few days I went over for the gun of
 the thing and was vaccinated this morn.
 I should think that Mr Whitehead people
 have had some trouble as far as sickness
 is concerned but we all have our trials
 here in this life, you wrote about officers
 resigning an account of some one being
 disappointed Major but such is not the
 case in regard to any officer that has

gone home yet for Capt Birch & Lieut
Sanders went home because they did not like
the smell of powder while it was burning.
Lieut Bristol went on account of ill health.
Lieut Chamberlain went home on account of
some little difficulty between him and
an other officer as long ago as when we
were at Newport News and in the rage he
handed in his papers and they came
back disapproved several times and then
he made up his mind to send them
until they did sign them. He was a brave
officer. We were to have a Major from
the 15th Conn but I think it is broken
up and I would not be surprised if
200 Pub. & U. S. Person Co. & H. Major of the
16th Conn does some day in the future.
But you can at once see the folly of a
second Lieut resigning because he
did not like some one and that they put in
Major. I will be looking for his
furlough papers in a few days but I
think that the chances are against their
being approved and hope they will
go. I think his family are pretty sick.
Since I have been writing I put my hand
into my pockets and found two old
cannon's insignia, and I will put them into

7

8

this letter to let you see how they come
done up. It is a serious crime to give
a countersign to any one not entitled to
receive it but a Commissioned officer can
get it every night if he wants it and
then he can pass any guard in the arm.
I have not been able to write
this letter as the penmanship will show
and I have almost filled this sheet with
nonsense and I will draw it to a close
give my love to all, and you may send
me postage stamps when you think of it
for it is almost impossible to get them
here. I wrote a letter to Mary Weston a
few days since and could not pay the
postage but if the do not mind it
letters had enough to pay postage I am
not to blame if I cannot get the stamps
Love to all write soon

Your Beloved
Husband
Lieut. A. Glaze

Co. E. 16th Reg. Comd'rs
Suffolk Va

Camp 16 ^{Three Camps}
Oct 27th 1863

Beloved Wife

I received yours of the 23rd yesterday but did not answer it last night but will do so to night. I am sitting in my tent with a good warm fire and Jim Webb is sitting in the bed talking about building a house for me while I am writing. Capt Morse is in Norfolk and has been now two days over his pass. He has

not been in camp more than 5 or 6 days since I came back. I am afraid he will get Court Marshall but cannot tell what will be done or when he will be back

Richard Converse

From: Robin Murphy <robinleemurphy@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, July 25, 2016 1:34 PM
To: Richard Converse
Subject: Re: Certificate of imprisonment
Attachments: 1862 Sept 6.pdf; Untitled attachment 00005.htm; 1863 Jan 27.pdf; Untitled attachment 00008.htm; 1863 June 11.pdf; Untitled attachment 00011.htm

Richard-

Again, my apologies for taking so long to get back to you. Thanks for the copy of the Certificate of Imprisonment. Attached are scans of Civil War letters that I have, written by Alonzo Case to his "Beloved Wife", Julia. When I have time, I would like to re-scan these to make sure I have the best copies possible. There may be a few more letters that I haven't scanned yet - I don't remember and will have to check when I get home. We are spending the summer with my parents, just outside Boston.

I look forward to continuing our correspondence!

Robin

Jan 27, 1863	Camp Hartford
June 11, 1863	So. A. Ark., MO
Oct 27, 1863	Camp 16 th Reg. Conn Vol
Mar 6, 1864	New Bern, NC
June 6, 1864	✓ Macon, GA
Sept 2	Fairfax Seminary or Arlington Heights
May 5, 1865	✓ Camp Annapolis, MD
Apr 18, 1862	✓ Forsyth, GA

~~Reminiscences~~ II

The Case Family in Simsbury, CT and Liberty Township, Delaware County, OH

Copy of
A, O, A
Military Council

Military Training Ground
Simsbury, CT

Congregational Church
Simsbury, CT

Ohio State Historical Society
Historic Markers

Union Land Company
and the
Case Family

Liberty Presbyterian Church
and Cemetery

Dept of Veterans Affairs
Memorial Revolutionary War
Grave Headstone - Seth Case

Cases of Simsbury, CT

Additional Along Case Letters

Appendix

Union - Lincoln

Confederate - Davis

Confederate
Civil War
General

Lee
A P Hall

Union
Civil War

General

McClintock

North
- outside

Sign

He is never here to interfere with
me and so does not trouble.
I wish you was here to see
and talk with to night but
you are not so I must write
instead. Ariel is an old
he went Sunday and will not
return until Thursday. His
health is good as well as
myself. I am looking around
for the 10th of next month
then I think I shall have some
money. There is never any
money in this country but I
will try to write you guys
to fill up this letter. I have
a newspaper that I thought
of sending to you but do not
know whether I shall or not
it is the kind of news that
we have here, a great deal.
The ~~little~~ little bit. The Golly Goker

I am officer of the guard to-
day but have set by the fire
all day and shall have a good
night's rest; It is cold and
flustering weather the wind
blowing hard all the time
I thank orderly for speaking
well of me but I do not know
as I have an enemy in the Reg-
I have never had a word said
to me about my staying over
my leave, & if pleased the Col
reps much to see that my
certificate did not come from
Dr Jewett, in New Haven, for he
said that most of the officers
that were sick at home were
always well enough to go to
New Haven to get certificates
but when one had to get one
because they were not well enough
to go to New Haven he thought
they were sick.

I am glad that you are
at home and always so
I have not had a letter from any
one except you since I came back
I have written to J. Plante and told
him when I paid him and told
him to answer me but have not
heard from him since I have not
written to Mr. Simmons but shall
before long The Regiment is in fine
health and good quarters I am
thankful that we are not in the
Army of the Potomac, but as for me
I thank you ask Roswell what Reg-
iment Carr is in, for I think since
I got back from Newport News that
he is in the 27th Mass & I shall see
him again I think, Remember me
to Quie & tell her she can write to me
almost any time, and I will do the same
Suspecta letter from Julia Goodwin any day
for you know she said she would write
Love to all
you & children
Respectfully to all friends
write often
Your devoted Husband
Alonso

lead
try
don
of
to
satu
me
that
I
me
there
what
Buy
has
of
in a

Newbern N.C. March 6th 1864

Sunday Morning

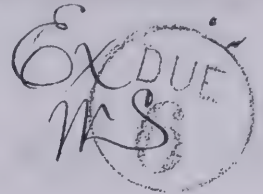
Dear Julia

I hear that the mail leaves this place at noon so I will try to let you know what we are doing. After roll call the night of the 3rd we had orders to be ready to move at once, with two days of rations no tents or baggage. So we left Plymouth about 12 o'clock that night arriving here about 9 the next night. Supposing we were to have a fight, but there is no signs of an attack and what we are here for we know not. But Col. Beach says that Gen. Pickens has promised him the command of 3 Regiments and return to Plymouth in a few days. The 21st on the 15th & 16th

The officers have nothing except
the clothing on our backs. We
have new wall tents. The men &
good barracks. & I am now sitting
by a large fire place in one of the
writing this letter. There are
Companies in a room and are
very comfortable. I saw Thomas &
Alexander & Mr Dible yesterday. I
learned that Mrs Carpenter was
here she has been here about a week.
I think we shall not stay here more
than a week but cannot tell.
I wrote you 3 days since but have
not heard from you yet but hope you
are safe and well at home.
I wrote you to direct my express to
Plymouth but you may direct it to
me at New Berne N. C. If it
is convenient you may send me a
few pairs of Cotton Stockings. We
left all the Ladies at Plymouth with
Hiram Buckingham and all our baggage.

I received a letter for Ariel from
Father & one from Mrs Thompson
and one from Genl Hunt from here
I thought they were not of interest
enough to send to him. The Major
arrived here last night he went
and saw Gen Butler and he could
find nothing against him and
sent him to his Regiment, also Capt
Mox. I shall try to write to you
twice a week if possible whether a
mail goes or not but shall try to
write when I know there is a going
My health is good and I am feeling
quite contented now since your absence
Write me often and all news that you
hear of in Samobur, I send the things
as soon as possible and perhaps I can
get it here before we leave
Give my regards to all that enquire and love
to all the Family, kiss the little ones for me
and, I would like to hug & kiss you
Your loving Husband Horro

A. G. Case
1st Lieut 16th Conn Col
Prisoner of War
Macon Georgia



Mrs. A. G. Case,

SIMSBURY,

Connecticut.

Dear Julia, I now hope
hoping you will hear
I am getting along well.
He is quite fleshy and a
of pounds & has and a
growth. His people are in
the 24th of May dated, "I
I had heard from him
here this morning. I had
all well here. I expect
if so I shall send for
you and suppose I shall
Mr. Dibley, P. M., at New
be lost. I heard from you
Give my kindest regards
and am not worth about

Wm. A. Lathrop, Mason, Georgia.
June 4th 1864

the another opportunity to write. To you
from me. My health is over good as
people. I am well was here the 2nd of June
his natural. He brought me a pair of
about 4 25 of apples of this summer
I will. He received a letter from Mr.
Hansman April 28th which in the letter
e. Very well that. But Bartholomew came
e just seen him. He is very well. We are
the Chaplain, will go home soon
in to you. I am anxious to hear from
not for present. I want you to send to
home and get my box so that will do
e that. Grandfather and very soon
is to all that. enquire. Keep good cheer
it are. Kiss the children for me.
Your loving Husband
George

Parole Camp, Annapolis, Md.
May 5, [1865] 10 O'clock P.M.

Dear Julia,

I arrived in this place about half past nine this A.M. and find that up to yesterday all officers have been sent to their regiment but an order came yesterday to send no more but to keep them here to be mustered out. I think the officers of the 16th have all gone to New Berne except myself, Clapps & Andrus. Strong Clapps & Andrus arrived here today.

I cannot tell how long we shall remain here but suppose not more than a week. There are not many officers here. I suppose not more than 100 in all. I shall write you often and let you know if anything new transpires, one thing I can tell you it is awful dull life.

I suppose you arrived home from New Hartford all safe & sound. I wish I had brought my trunk with bedding for it is not so hard to manage here as it might be. Although I am now provided with it from the Sanitary Commission which is doing a great deal of good here at present. I wanted to go to St. Louis today with a detail of western troops but I declined saying that I might be mustered out in a few days and then I should be out of pay and an expense & so I was not sent. I suppose that things have not changed much since I left as yet. How do you like sleeping alone? As for myself I cannot tell for I have not been abed since I left you.

Love to all,
Direct Parole Camp, Annapolis, Md. In haste,
A. G. Case

Word Doc: AG Case Ltr to Julia May 5 1865

C

16

Conn.

Alonzo G. Case

Rank, 1 Lt, Co. E, 16 Reg't Conn. Vol

Admitted Mar. 5, 1865

To: Division No. 1 U.S.A. General Hosp.
(Officers Branch) Annapolis, Md.

From: Wilmington, NC

Diagnosis: Debility

Furloughed: Mar. 14, 1865

Remarks: S. O. No. 121 A. G. O.

Mar. 12/65

Age 30

Md. Reg.360; No. 106; Page 4

Rumyan

Copyist

Parole Camp Annapolis

Mon. Mar. 3rd 10 o'clock P.M.

Dear Julia.

I arrived in this place about half past nine this A.M. and find that up to yesterday all officers have been sent to their Regiments - but an order came yesterday to send no more but to keep them here to be mustered out. I think the officers of the 16th have all come to this place except myself, Kilgus, & Andrews. When Kilgus & Andrews arrived here to day I cannot tell how long we still remain here but suppose not more than a week. There are not many officers here I suppose not more than 100 in all. I shall write you often and let you know if I am doing new transpires, one thing I can tell you it is awful dull here.

I suppose you a good home from
New England. All safe & sound. I
wish I had brought my trunk
with bedding for it is not so hard
to manage here as it might be
although I am now provided with
it from the Sanitary Commission
which is doing a great deal of
good here at present. I was wanted
to go to "St. Louis" Mo. to do with
a Detail of Western troops, but
I declined saying that I might
be mustered aft in a few days
and then I should be well off for
and an expense & so I was left
here, I suppose that things have
not changed much since I left
I yet how do you like sleeping
alone, as for myself I cannot tell
for I have not been alone since
I left you Love to all

Direct parole Camp Annapolis Md
in haste — A. S. C.

OFFICE OF

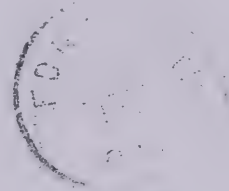
I. W. ENSIGN,

Bookseller, Stationer and News Dealer

Subscription Solicited for all Periodicals at Lowest Rates.

Forsyth, Ga. April 18th 1882

My Dear Wife. You see that I am still here. We came in from Amelia yesterday morning and I took the train and went up the Country and saw Eugene & Sally spent the day with them and came back last evening I found them well and had a nice time. Lillie is all Phelpe. I like her very much. she had a pretty hard time she has a nice boy about three years old. When I came back. I found a letter from you. We had almost given up going to Colorado it had been so hot. but we expect to leave here this evening and be in Jacksonville tomorrow (Wednesday) we shall be there but a very short time and then start for home. I supposed last Sunday to have been in Winston before another week



Mrs. A. Chase
Simsbury
Hartford County
Conn

but if we go as we now expect shall
We are all very well My finger is improving
I have taken the cob off this morning
for the first time so as to accustom it
to the weather. We shall make no stop
in Columbia except over night I think
because we hear Mr Dodg's people are broken
up. You may write me at Columbia S. C.
if you see fit. but if you do so I would
write across the end of the envelope to return
to Mrs Abner Simsbury Conn if not called for in
five days. I think the Marriage of My Son is
more than strange. I will say no more I will
try and drop you a postcard nearly every
day. From now so that you will know
where I am all the time. We have had green
peas and Strawberries out at Amelia's house are
in full bloom. There are now planting cotton
Corn is up and hoeing it out. Oats are nearly
ready to cut. Peaches are as large as your thumb
and very plenty. Love to all Yours Husband

[illegible]

not ordered to bank down
the one, which some of the
men in the boat had had
the one from the mill and most
1 Company. I left for Chats a
few days. That was in the
boat half a mile from a
mill. The mill is a
mill, well painted as our
house is. The number of
the mill is 100. They have
been in there for a few weeks
until about a week since when
they were ordered to move on.
I was in a fight two days and
at 6 guns and had about 100 men
taken from us and the rest of the
men left back so they are here
now. I have been well until
yesterday when I had an
attack of the bowel complaint
and yesterday when I was another
day. That is all and took the

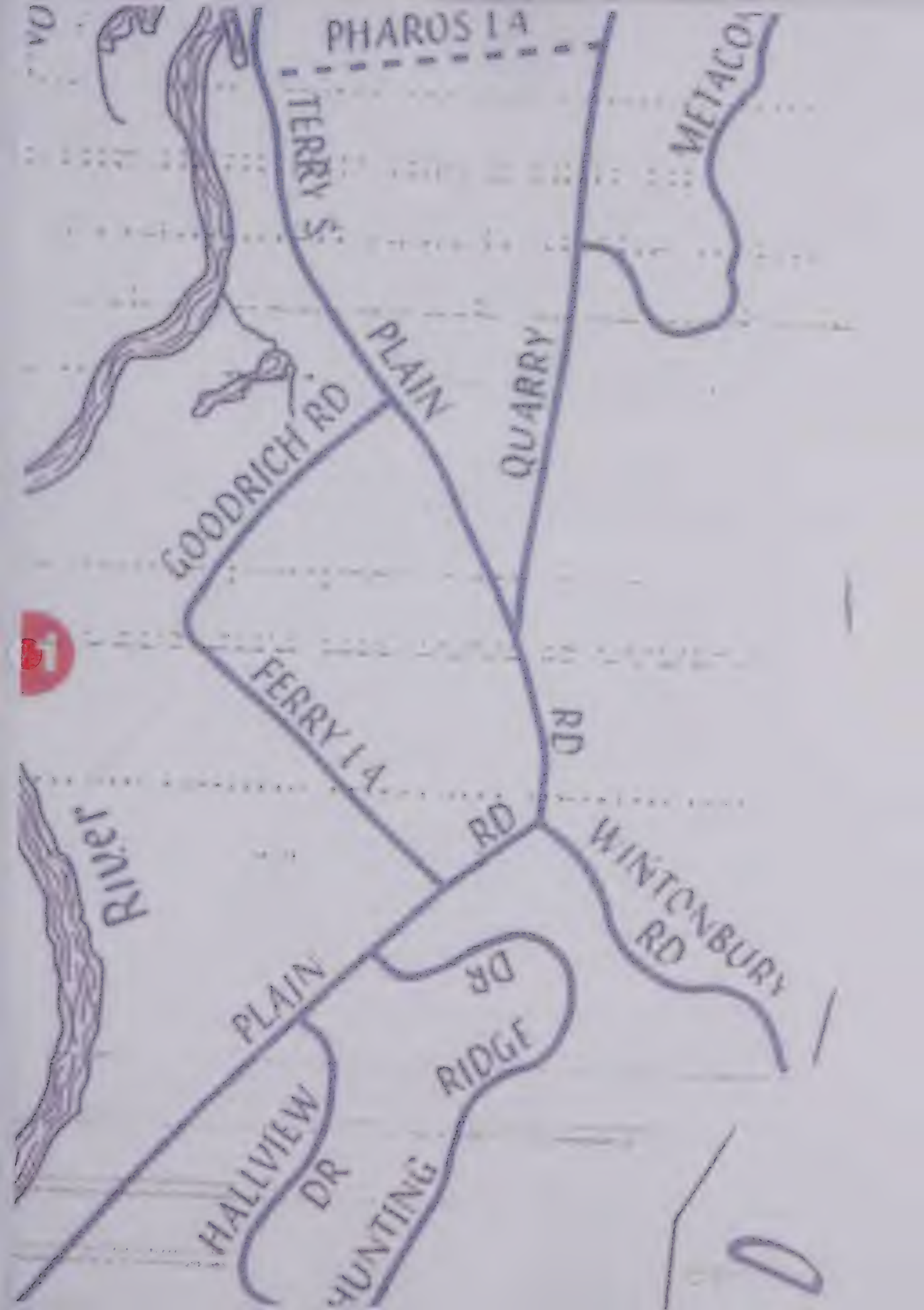
One of myself. Threw my baggage
into a wagon and marched on my
back. I sleep some more. I am
now well. I feel good. I might
ever be well. Now do not think I am
sick for I have written the worst. Since
I have been in the hospital. I have
written a great deal of letters. I am not
well. I am not well. I am not well.
I am not well. I am not well. I am not well.

Write soon

I shall write in a few days
again

Please

Direct Headquarters Army Potomac
Hampden, 16th May Col. S. W.





THE TERRY'S PLAIN AREA

The northeast quadrant of town, east of the river, consists of varied terrain and a pattern of narrow, winding roads, historic buildings, and agricultural uses that create a pleasing texture of scenic vistas. Resting on an ancient and fertile glacial terrace, Terry's Plain is tucked between the basaltic ridge that forms the town's eastern boundary and the Farmington River, the latter having spent the past ten thousand years cutting the present-day flood-plain out of the terrace.

For most of this period, Native Americans lived in permanent villages along the river and created agricultural fields. From his nearby flower farm, the late Leslie Dewey assembled an extensive collection of pre-Colombian artifacts, some of which are on permanent display at the Simsbury Public Library.

Named after one of the town's early farmers, John Terry, Terry's Plain was the early gateway to Simsbury. In 1648 the first colonials, John Griffen and Michael Humphry, followed pine trees for their tar and pitch business up the river from Bloomfield. From then until well into the 20th century, Terry's Plain remained farmland, producing food crops and tobacco. As with many early communities, residents built their farm buildings on the terrace, grew crops there and along the flood-plain, and gathered wood and pastured livestock on the hillsides. At the base of the hill, one farm also quarried stone on its land.

As with most areas in town, there have been changes in Terry's Plain in recent years. Residential development and new roads have nearly tripled the population over the past thirty years. Virtually all of the hillside and portions of the terrace and flood-plain have been allowed to grow back into brush and woods. Nonetheless, several sizable parcels remain as open fields, invaluable as rich farmland and providing, along with the woods and wetlands, delightfully diverse wildlife habitats.

Over the years the natural and historic features of Terry's Plain have been recognized in several ways. In 1991, East Weatogue and Terry's Plain roads were designated Simsbury's first official Scenic Road. In 1993, the National Register of Historic Places recognized the area encompassing the glacial terrace and the early structures

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

CASE

FAMILY NAME HISTORY

The English family name Case is classified as being of occupational origin. It is said that the most ancient and interesting of surnames are those derived from the occupation of the original bearer. Occupational names have provided what has been described by some as "An inventory of common trades of Medieval Europe". Such names offer a glimpse into the daily lives of our ancestors. The **CASE** name is derived from the Anglo - Norman - French word "CAS(S)E", indicating "a maker of cases and chest".

The earliest record of CASE is found in a record from Rotuli Hundeedorum for Suffolk County England in 1274. The CASE name was introduced to North America as early 1698 with a Mary Case who sailed into Virginia on board the "BARBADUS".

grand
Job Case b 1805 d 1899
Abigail Phelps

grand
Alonzo G Case b 1834 d 1902
sp. George S Chaffee

painter
Harriet Phelps Case b 1901
sp Harold Fredrick Bedwell

father
Sarah Eva Bedwell d 1958
sp Richard Francis McBride

husband
Charlotte Phelps Bedwell
sp Erwin James Bacon
Charlotte Bedwell Bacon
Alonzo ~~Case~~ Case's grand daughter

child
M Jane Bedwell
sp Peter M. Thompson



SUFFER, LITTLE CHILDREN TO COME UNTO ME

BIRTHS

Lillia Irene Case born in Simsbury
August 10th 1860

Alonzo Chaffee Case born in Simsbury
April 1st 1862

Alfred Ferris Case born in Simsbury
January 19th 1866

Oliver Phelps Case born in Simsbury
January 6th 1868

Charles Pitman Case born in Simsbury
June 19th 1870

Burton Grose Case born Aug 19th 1872
in Simsbury.

BLESSED IS THE MAN

THAT HATH HIS QUIVER

FULL OF THEM



VAN DARGENT

Julia Abbie Case born in Linsbury
Oct 29th 1874

Jennie Isabel Case born in Linsbury
June 24th 1876

Ida, May Case born in Linsbury
Feb 21st 1880

Betty and I visited the First Church of Christ (Congregational)

Along was and Elder

Seth Case was a member w/ his family

Was taken on a tour of the Church

Took photographs of the inside and outside of church

THE CORNERSTONE

First Church is an Open and Affirming Congregation of the United Church of Christ

JUNE 2015 WORSHIP SCHEDULE

Join Us!

Summer Worship
Begins Sunday, June 21st at 9:30 am

June 7

8:30 am Rev. Dianne Arakawa
Mark 3:20-35 / African Bible Study
10 am Rabbi Howard Herman
Revelation at Sea Level
Exodus 19 and 20

June 14

8:30 am and 10 am (Uncommon Worship)
Rev. Kevin Weikel,
Mark 4:26-34
Finding God in Unexpected Places
Including the Baptism of Paige Lillian Coleman

June 21

Today we begin our 45-minute summer services.
9:30 am Rev. Dianne Arakawa
Mark 4:35-41
Taking a Break

June 28

9:30 am Rev. Dianne Arakawa
Mark 5:21-34
The Importance of Touch



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Andrew Robe Society	5
Church Calendar	6-7
Fall Church School 2015	8-9
Summer Church School	10
Memorial Garden	11
Fellowship Hour	12

Graduation Sunday

On Sunday, June 14th we will celebrate "Graduation Sunday." If you are graduating from high school or any institution of higher learning, please contact the church office by June 1st with the following information:

Name, degree and school, what you are doing next year, a way or two in which you plan to continue being a disciple after graduation.

We look forward to acknowledging your accomplishment!



**Rev. Dianne
Arakawa
Transitional
Senior Minister**

860-651-3593 x14
dearakawa@
fccsimsbury.org

Out of Office
Fridays

A Message from Rev. Dianne Arakawa

Dear Friends,

Just recently the Pew Research Institute reported changes in the religious landscape in the United States over the past ten years. They stated that of the current population 25% identify as Evangelicals, 23% as Unaffiliated, 21% as Catholic, 15% as Mainline Protestants, and 6% as Other Religions. This is sad news for some of us, somewhat akin to learning that we're in fourth place in the Kentucky Derby. Or as a United Church of Christ pastor conceded, it is similar to reliving what it was like for ancient Israel to be under siege.

The questions arise, what does this mean for First Church? Do our members identify as Mainline Protestants, or with any of the other groups? If we identify as Protestants what percentage of the population in Simsbury do we and the four other Protestant churches (United Methodist, Lutheran and two Episcopal) actually represent? After all, 15% of an approximate population of 23,500 would be about 3,500; and we know that our membership totals 740 individuals.

And what about the other churches in town-- three Evangelical Fundamentalist churches (Conservative Baptist, Conservative Presbyterian and New Life), three Roman Catholic churches, and one Jewish congregation, which have also declined? Simsbury has a total of one dozen religious congregations and yet, according to the Pew, 21% of our local population are unaffiliated -- weren't raised in a congregation, don't affiliate with an institution, or even if they join don't go to worship or support their congregation's programs and missions. As some of us say, after leaving the Church it's either reading the Sunday New York Times or playing golf.

More importantly, do the members of First Church, not just its leaders or Search Committee members, really understand the significance of these new statistics? Like almost every Protestant church, every United Church of Christ church, we have shown decline in numbers over the past decade. The religious customs of the Golden Generation are not being adopted by the following generation, the Baby Boomers, Gen Xers or Millennials (born after 1979). We seem to increasingly resemble the churches in Western Europe, which is something we thought would never happen because we are covenanted (communal and non-creedal) and congregational (independent and democratic). At the same time, conservative Christians in Africa and Latin America, Mormons and Evangelicals are growing around the world by leaps and bounds.

As a Transitional Minister, I have to ask what is First Church's Good News? What are we doing to grow our membership and outreach to the community, both spiritually and numerically? What is our leadership doing to downsize its infrastructure, according to its earlier strategic plan, and reposition itself for this "changing landscape" of religion in 2015? What are each of our chairs of boards, committees and teams doing to intentionally address this elephant-in-the-room? Are groups small, smart and flexible in order to receive the promptings of the Holy Spirit? Do they reflect the four generations named above, and if not, why not? Is the congregation sufficiently integrated rather than segregated, by generations? Are groups intentionally programming for and welcoming new unaffiliated members from the community? I pray so.

Grace and peace,

Dianne

*Simsbury Val Five Dept
Church Five*

First Church of Christ, Simsbury

June 2015, Vol 180

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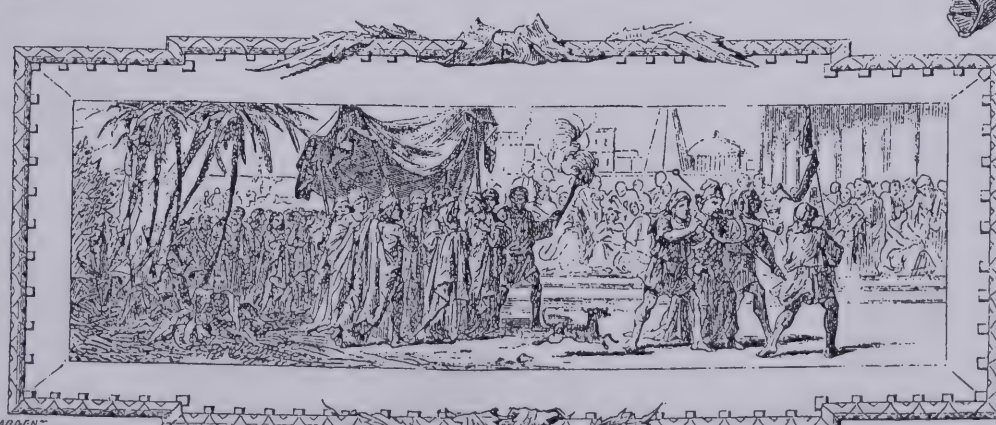
Out of Office
Fridays



MARRIAGES

Henry Grove Case & Julia Salome
Chaffer, were married Oct 19th 1859

Ellia Lease & Benjamin
H. Selby were married April
30, 1879.



THE FAMILY REGISTER

BIRTHS

LILLIA IRENE CASE
Born in Simsbury August 10 1860

ALONZO CHAFFEE CASE
Born in Simsbury April 1, 1862

ALFRED TERRY CASE
Born in Simsbury January 19, 1866

OLIVER PHELPS CASE
Born in Simsbury January 6, 1868

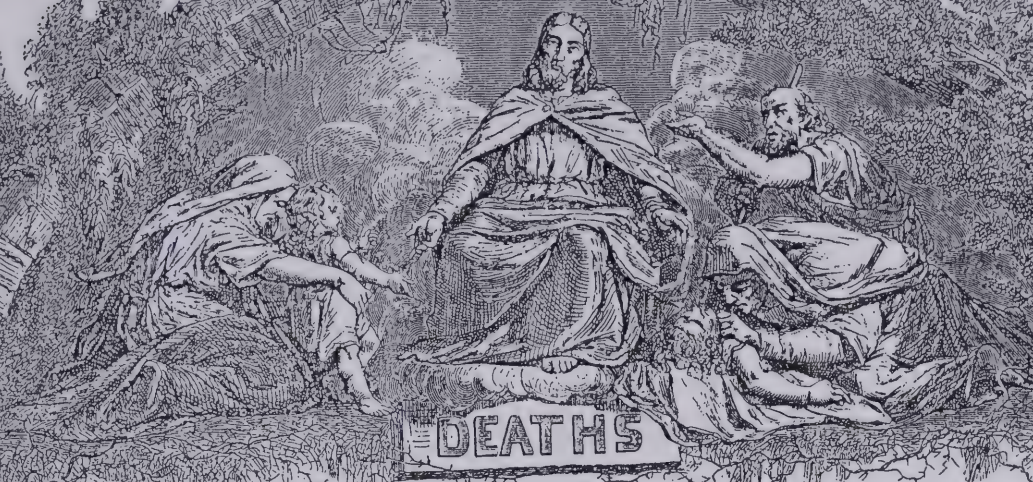
CHARLES PITMAN CASE
Born in Simsbury June 19, 1870

BURTON GROVE CASE
Born in Simsbury August 19, 1872

JULIA ABBIE CASE
Born in Simsbury October 29, 1874

JENNIE ISABEL CASE
Born in Simsbury June 24, 1876

IDA MAY CASE
Born in Simsbury February 21, 1880



Alonso Whaffee Case. Died August 1st
1864. Aged 2 yrs 4 months.

Jennie Isabel Case Died Dec 10th
1876. Aged 5 Months 16 days

Isla May Case Died Sept 8th
1880 Aged 6 months 18 days

Alonso Grove Case Died May 5-1902
Aged 67 yrs

Burton Grove Case died Sept 24 1918
aged 46 - 2 mo.

Julia Chaffee Case died March 26-1923
aged 83 years 9 months



I AM THE RESURRECTION AND THE LIFE.

THE FAMILY REGISTER

MARRIAGES

ALONZO GROVE CASE and JULIA SALOME CHAFFEE

Were married October 19, 1859

LILLIA IRENE CASE and BENJAMIN W. SELBY

Were married April 30, 1879.

THE FAMILY REGISTER

ALONZO GROVE CASE
Born in Simsbury June 7, 1834

JULIA SALOME CHAFFEE
Born in Simsbury July 1, 1839

THE FAMILY REGISTER

DEATHS

ALONZO CHAFFEE CASE

Died August 1, 1864. Aged 2yrs 4 months.

JENNIE ISABEL CASE

Died December 10, 1876. Aged 5 months 16 days.

IDA MAY CASE

Died September 8, 1880. Aged 6 months 18 days.

ALONZO GROVE CASE

Died May 5, 1902. Aged 67 years.

BURTON GROVE CASE

Died September 24, 1918. Aged 46 years 2 months.

JULIA CHAFFEE CASE

Died March 26, 1923. Aged 83 years 9 months.

CONNECTICUT BIBLE RECORDS

CASE FAMILY

1834--1923

RECORDS DONATED BY

MARY JANE GUERRY

FROM HER BIBLE

PRESENTED BY ABIGAIL PHELPS CHAPTER

Copied by Elizabeth S. Shaw

CONNECTICUT DAR

MRS. GEORGE PAULIS
STATE REGENT

Mrs. Betty CHAPMAN, STATE CHAIRMAN
GENEALOGY RECORDS COMMITTEE

22 FEB 2001

3

THE FAMILY REGISTER

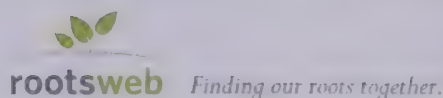
Along Grove Case born in
Pimshury June 7th 1834

Julia Calome Chaffee born in
Pimshury July 1st 1839

EXCEPT THE LORD BUILD THE HOUSE.

ANY LABOR IN VAIN THAT BUILD

VAN DARENT



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Norton from Essex Co, MA - Grimes from Meriden,CT - Colchester, CT research

Entries: 18615 **Updated:** 2005-10-19 06:05:13 UTC (Wed) **Contact:** Frank Grimes

Norton and Grimes Genealogy

[Index](#) | [Individual](#) | [Descendancy](#) | [Register](#) | [Ahnentafel](#)

[Display pedigree in text format](#)

		8 John Case, Jr. =>
		B: 5 NOV 1662
		P:
		M: 1693
		P:
		D: 1733
		P:
4 John B. Case		9 Sarah Holecomb
B: 22 AUG 1694		B: 23 JAN 1667/68
P: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT		P:
M: 24 JAN 1715/16		D:
P: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT		P:
D: 2 DEC 1752		
P: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT		
2 Job Case	10	
B: 3 JUN 1737		B:
P: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT		P:
M: ABT 1757		M:
P: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT	5 Abigail Humphreys #	P:
D: 6 OCT 1798	B: 1697	D:
P: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT	P: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT	P:
	D: 17 MAR 1760	
	P: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT	11
		B:
		P:
		D:
		P:
1 Ariel Case #		
B: 28 JUN 1765	12	B:
P: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT		P:
D: 17 SEP 1827		M:
P: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT		P:
		D:
		P:
6 Amos Wilcoxson		
B: UNKNOWN		D:
P:		P:
M: 6 NOV 1728		
P:	13	B:
D: 27 DEC 1775		P:
P:		D:
		P:
3 Joanna Wilcox	14	B:
B: 26 MAY 1740		P:
P: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT		M:
D: 17 DEC 1812		P:
P: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT	7 Joanna Hillier #	D:
	B: 5 NOV 1710	P:
	P:	
	D: 3 JAN 1810	
	P:	15
		B:
		P:
		D:
		P:

[Index](#) | [Individual](#) | [Descendancy](#) | [Register](#) | [Ahnentafel](#)

1. [Ariel Case](#) was born 28 JUN 1765 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT, and died 17 SEP 1827 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT. He was the son of 2. [Job Case](#) and 3. [Joanna Wilcox](#). He married [Rachel Latimer](#) 31 JAN 1786 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT. She was born 1769 in West Simsbury, CT, and died 28 FEB 1816 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT. He married [Celia Humphrey](#) AFT 1816 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT. She was born 14 APR 1771 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT, and died 27 MAR 1862 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT.

2. [Job Case](#) was born 3 JUN 1737 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT, and died 6 OCT 1798 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT. He was the son of 4. [John B. Case](#) and 5. [Abigail Humphreys](#).
3. [Joanna Wilcox](#) was born 26 MAY 1740 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT, and died 17 DEC 1812 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT. She was the daughter of 6. [Amos Wilcoxson](#) and 7. [Joanna Hillyer](#).

Children of Joanna Wilcox and Job Case are:

- i. [Job Case](#) was born 27 JUL 1758.
1. ii. [Ariel Case](#) was born 28 JUN 1765 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT, and died 17 SEP 1827 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT. He married [Rachel Latimer](#) 31 JAN 1786 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT. She was born 1769 in West Simsbury, CT, and died 28 FEB 1816 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT. He married [Celia Humphrey](#) AFT 1816 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT. She was born 14 APR 1771 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT, and died 27 MAR 1862 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT.

4. [John B. Case](#) was born 22 AUG 1694 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT, and died 2 DEC 1752 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT. He was the son of 8. [John Case, Jr.](#) and 9. [Sarah Holecomb](#).
5. [Abigail Humphreys](#) was born 1697 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT, and died 17 MAR 1760 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT.

Child of Abigail Humphreys and John B. Case is:

2. i. [Job Case](#) was born 3 JUN 1737 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT, and died 6 OCT 1798 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT. He married [Joanna Wilcox](#) ABT 1757 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT, daughter of Amos Wilcoxson and Joanna Hillyer. She was born 26 MAY 1740 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT, and died 17 DEC 1812 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT.
6. [Amos Wilcoxson](#) was born UNKNOWN, and died 27 DEC 1775.
7. [Joanna Hillyer](#) was born 5 NOV 1710, and died 3 JAN 1810.

John Case One of First Settlers of Simsbury

JOHN CASE I—First Generation

John Case was born about 1616 in Aylesham, England, sailed on the “Dorset” from Gravesend, England on September 3, 1635, and had settled in Windsor, on the Connecticut River 8 or 9 miles above Hartford by the 1650s. By 1657 or 1658, Case had married Sarah Spencer, the daughter of William and Agnes Spencer of Hartford, CT. In 1669, the family "removed" to the "Weatogue area" in the south part of Simsbury. The General Court appointed John Case as Constable for Massacoh on October 14, 1669. He represented Simsbury at the General Court in 1670 and several times afterwards.

John and Sarah Case had ten children. Five of them were born in Windsor and five in Simsbury. Sarah died November 3, 1691 at the age of 55 and John remarried to Elizabeth Moore Loomis, widow of Nathaniel Loomis; John and Elizabeth (Moore Loomis) Case has no children. He died February 21, 1703/1704 in Simsbury. His grave is not marked.

Children of John and Sarah Case

1. Elizabeth (born 1658 in Windsor; married first Joseph Lewis in 1674 he died in 1680; married second John Tuller in 1684; had 8 children; died Oct 9, 1718)
2. Mary (born June 22, 1660 in Windsor; married first William Alderman; married second James Hilliard; died August 22, 1725)
3. **John, Jr.** (born November 5, 1662 in Windsor; married first Mary Olcott on September 12, 1684; they had one child, a son, named John who died in infancy; he married second Sarah Holcomb in 1693 in Simsbury; he died May 22, 1733 in Simsbury)
4. William (born June 5, 1665 in Windsor; married Elizabeth Holcomb; he died March 31, 1700 in Simsbury)
5. Samuel (born June 1, 1667 in Windsor; married first Mary Westover; married second Elizabeth Thrall; he died July 30, 1725)
6. Richard (born August 27, 1669 in Simsbury; married Amy Reed on September 1, 1701; he died April 27, 1746 in Simsbury)
7. Bartholomew (born October 1, 1670 in Simsbury; married Mary Humphrey December 7, 1699; he died October 25, 1725 in Simsbury)
8. Joseph (born April 6, 1674 in Simsbury; married Anna Eno April 6, 1699; he died August 11, 1748 in Simsbury)
9. Sarah (born April 14, 1676 in Simsbury; married Joseph Phelps, Jr. of Simsbury on November 6, 1699; she died May 2, 1704)
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JOHN CASE, Jr.--Second Generation

John, Jr. (born November 5, 1662 in Windsor; settled in Simsbury; married first Mary Olcott on September 12, 1684; they had one child a son named John who died in infancy; married second Sarah Holcomb in 1693 in Simsbury; he died May 22, 1733 in Simsbury)

Children of John, Jr. and Sarah Case

1 **John B.** (born August 22, 1694 in Simsbury; married on January 24, 1717 in Simsbury to Abigail Humphrey, he died December 2, 1752 in Simsbury)

2 Daniel (born March 7, 1696; married Penelope Buttolph)

3 Mary (born ab. 1698; married Jonathan Alford, she died 1732)

4 Jonathan (born April 15, 1701; married Mary Beeman)

5 Sarah (born ab. 1703; married John Alderman)

6 Hannah (baptized October 16, 1709; married Capt. Noah Humphrey; she died 1799)

JOHN B. CASE—Third Generation

John B. (born August 22, 1694 in Simsbury; married on January 24, 1717 in Simsbury to Abigail Humphrey, he died December 2, 1752 in Simsbury)

Children of John B. and Abigail Case

1 John (born February 19, 1719; died 1776)

2 Noah (born October 4, 1720; died 1797)

3 Charles (born July 1, 1723; died 1808)

4 Abigail (born September 10, 1725; married Jonathan Case; she died 1779)

5 Mary (born December 29, 1727)

6 Lucy (born October 17, 1732; married Lieut. William Wilcox; she died in 1807)

7 Martha (born July 31, 1735; Married Thomas Barber)

8 **Job** (born June 3, 1737 in Simsbury; married Joanna Wilcox born May 26, 1737 in Simsbury and she died May 26, 1740; he died 1798)

9 Lydia (born September 1, 1741; married Jonathan Pinney)

JOHN CASE, Jr.—Second Generation

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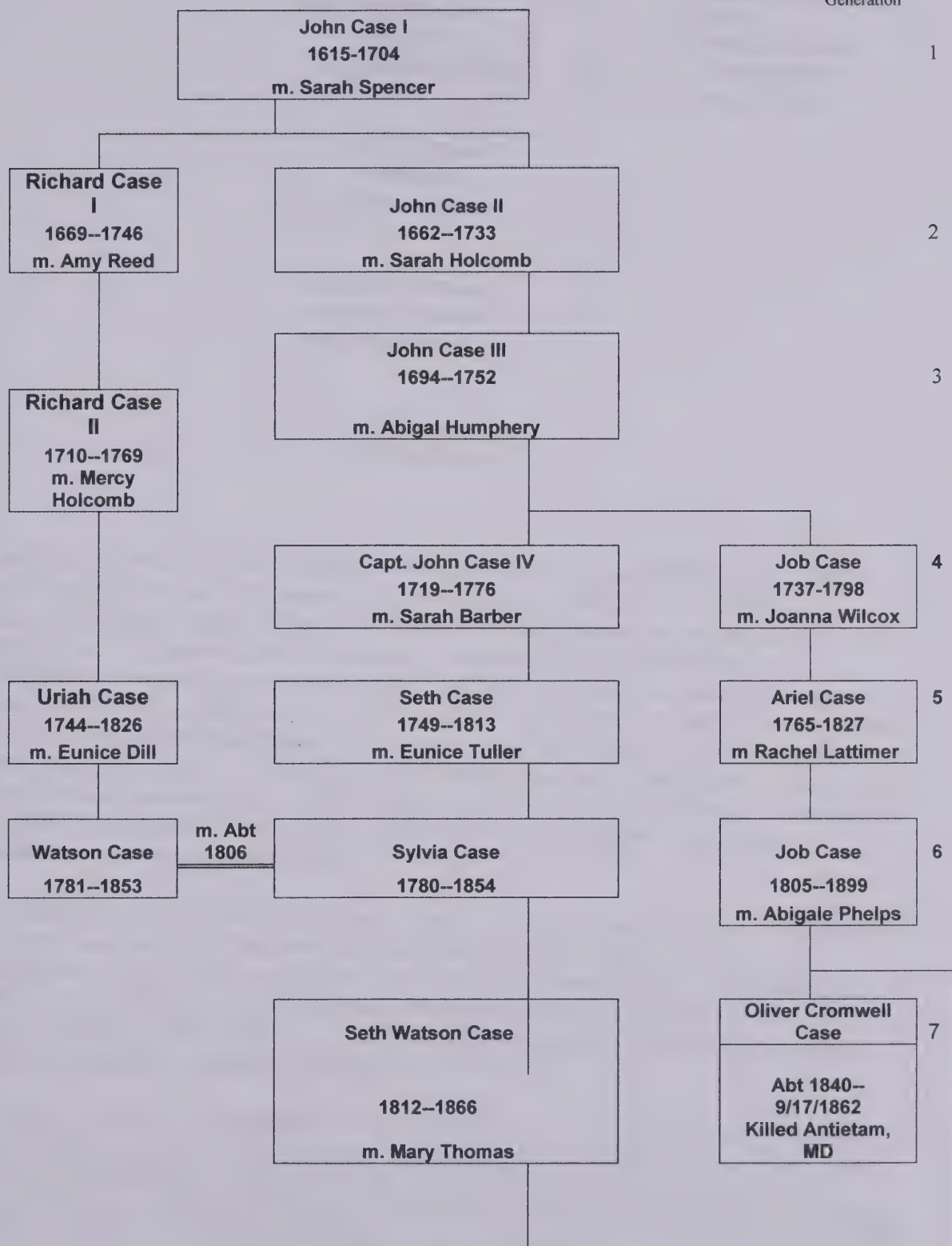
7 Martha (born July 31, 1735; Married Thomas Barber)

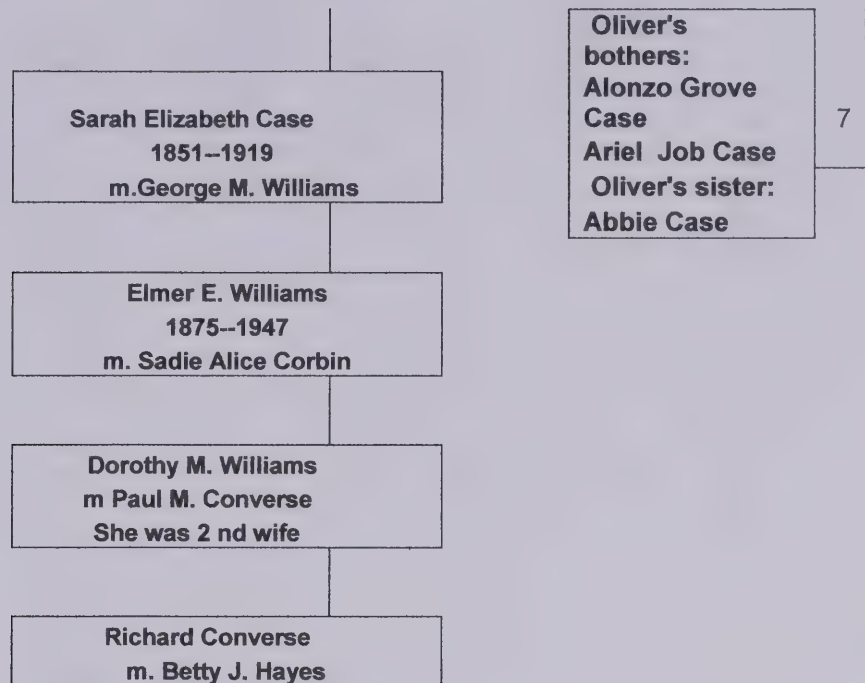
8 **Job** (born June 3, 1737 in Simsbury; married Joanna Wilcox born May 26, 1737 in Simsbury and she died May 26, 1740; he died 1798)

9 Lydia (born September 1, 1741; married Jonathan Pinney)

Case Families Ancestry Chart

Generation





John Case I settled in Windsor before moving with his wife and children to Weatogue section of the area called Massaco. In 1669 the general court of the Colony of Connecticut appointed him Constable, which was "the first step in the organization and setting up a civil government at Massaco." Historian Bruce C. Daniels states, "The constable, the second most important officer in the towns [after the selectmen], was the first town office created by the General Court in 1636 and was originally intended to deal with the Indians and other threats to the peace. The early military structure of the town was under his control...." John Case I was also the delegate to the General Court, along with Joshua Holcombe, in May 1670 when the court incorporated the town and ordered it be called "Simmsbury." John Case I continued to serve his home town in many capacities until he died on February 21, 1703/04.

Alonzo Grove Case's great-grandfather, Capt. Job Case, served in the French and Indian War and commanded a Simsbury militia company that saw action during the Revolutionary War. His grandfather, Capt. Ariel Case, served in the 18th Regiment of Militia. His father, Capt. Job Case, was a captain of the cavalry in the state militia. So, Alonzo Grove and his brothers Ariel Job and Oliver Cromwell followed a long military tradition when they volunteered during the Civil War.

Alonzo Case lived in the family home that still stands at 105 Terry's Plains Road, near the colonial-era militia training ground. The property came to him from his father, Capt. Job Case, and the house is believed to have been built about 1790 by his great-grandfather Capt. Job Case. A look at the Simsbury, Hartford County Censuses for 1860, 1870 and 1880 show that most the family remain near each.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT

OF THE

LIFE OF JOHN CASSE

AT

Maspeth Kills, L. I., Windsor and
Simsbury, Conn.,

BY

A. P. CASE, OF VERNON, N. Y.

John Case 1st Married Sarah Spencer
Joseph Case 2nd 1674 - 1748 m. Anne Case
Joseph Case 3rd dan of James of Windsor
Joseph Case 1700 - 1782 (M) Hannah Case
Solomon Case 4th dan of Solomon Case
born Mar 11 - 1735 dnt July 3 1811 age 76
married May 11 - 1758
Anna Case daughter of Jacob Case
Children
Anna 5 born Apr 29 - 1759
Hannah 5 born June 28 1761
Abigail born May 6 1763
A Ann born June 28 1765 died same
Elsie 5 born Mar 8 - 1769
Solomon 5 born June 17 1771
Martha 5 born Nov 4 1773
Faithy 5 born May 27 1776
Phaenilla 5 July 10 1778
Jacob 5 Jan 1 - 1781 m Sally
Montague

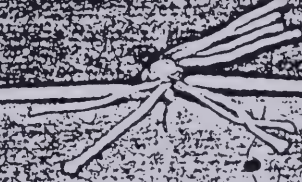
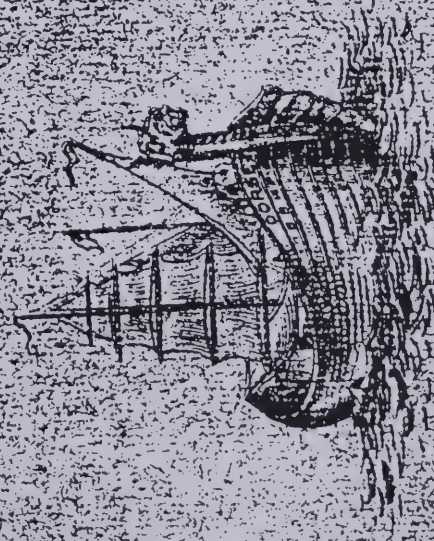
From Solomon Case's Bible
bought in 1799

38th in Port Rammer.
July 4 - 18
Graduated from Mt. Vernon
High School
April - College 1893
married Laura in York
March 1897
Lancaster

**THE
FARMER'S
BIBLE**



NO



A BRIEF ACCOUNT

OF THE

LIFE OF JOHN CASSE.

Numerous traditions recorded by families descended from the above John Casse land him at Newport, R. I., between 1630 and 1640. The only direct evidence known to the writer is from Drake's "Founders of New England," which says:

"The ship 'Dorset,' John Flower, master, sailed from Gravesend, Eng., Sept. 3d, 1635, for the Bomodes (Bermudas). Among the passengers was Mr. Casse, aged 19."

It may be said here that this spelling of Casse only appears in the above ship record, and in a power of attorney given in 1656 by John Casse, and witnessed by his brother, Thomas Casse. A copy of this paper will be found farther on. John's will is signed Case, and so we will call him. John's age at death in 1704 is not known, and much inquiry and research fail to show it. If found to correspond with that of the emigrant in the ship Dorset, it would seem certain that it was our John who then landed. *

Mr. Willard E. Case, of Auburn, N. Y., thinks that the Dorset man was William Case, who settled

in Newport, R. I., was a Freeman in 1665, and member of General Assembly in 1675, who died about 1681. But I think it was John. In John's will, made in 1700, he describes himself as "well stricken in years and drawing grave-ward." If he was the Dorset passenger, it would make him 88 at his death in 1704.

Some family traditions say he lived in Newport a few years. Savage says he was in New London in 1656, and moved to Windsor the next year. But up to this year his history has been a perfect blank from 1635 to 1656, a period of twenty-one years.

It was reserved for Miss Charlotte Case, of Wethersfield, Conn., to find in the State records at Hartford the conveyance of six parcels of land by John Case to William Gibbines in February, 1640. As the lands were in the vicinity of Hartford, it tends to show him a resident there, and of an age to convey land. One was "a building lot of two rods;" one of "one acre lying in Hockanum;" one of "two and twenty acres on this side of Rocki Hill;" one of "nyne acres on the road leading to the great swamp;" one of "fower acres of swamp abutting on the great river, and on the west by land yt did belong to the Indians;" "one psill of meadow of three acres by the dead swamp on the west."

The next record evidence of John is the following power of attorney given at Maspeth Kills (now Newtown, L. I.), in which he describes himself as "now inhabiting." Maspeth is now a postoffice just over the Brooklyn city line. As before stated, this was, up to 1898, the first record evidence of

John in America, the first of his marriage, and the first of the one he married; and as wedding journeys were not in vogue at that time, it is fair to assume that he was "now inhabiting" at Maspeth Kills:

"MASHPATH KILLES,

"NEW NEDEWLANDS,

"August 13, 1656.

"Know all men by these presents, that I, John Case, now inhabiting in Mashpath Kills in the New Nedewlands, have constituted and made my father, William Edwards, inhabitant in Hartford in New England, my true and lawfull Attorneye, to demand, recover and receive in my name and for my beif, of Mr. Richard Lord, of Hartford in New England, mrcht, Sixe pounds, which the said Mr. Richard Lord was Assigned by the Overseers to pay unto my wife in pease and wheat when she was eighteen yeares of Age: in pease at three shillings the Bushell and Wheat at foure shillings the Bushell. Also I doe Authorize my Attorneye with as full power as if my selfe was Exhistent to demand, recover and receive of the said Mr. Lord all other debts or dues which shall bee found to bee owing unto me from him. I say I doe Authorize, Ratifie and Confirme my Attorneye with as full power in this case as if myselfe was Existant: uppon the refusall to pay, I doe Authorize my Attournye to arrest, sue, recover and uppon receipt to give, discharge, or if occasion be, to plead or implead in my name and place, and what my Attournye shall see

cause to doe in this case, I will ratify and confirme as done by my selfe.

"Witness:

"JOSEPH LANCKTON.

"THOMAS CASSE.

Witness my hand:

his

JOHN I C CASSE."

marke

On the back side was written :

"To his Loving F Father, William Edwards, living at Hartford in New England, this present.

"The above written is a true Coppie of an original writing, Recorded this 10th Aprill, 1657, By Mee.

JOHN CULLICK, Secry."

An unsigned addition on the margin of the paper authorizes Mr. Edwards to collect "whatsoever debts shall be found owing unto me from any other men."

This seems to make it probable that both John Case and his wife had resided in Hartford, and that they were married there. When they were married is not known.

From other sources we learn that he married Sarah Spencer, daughter of William and Agnes Spencer, who were among the first settlers at Hartford. Sarah was born in 1636, and they were probably married in 1656. Sarah's father, William, died in 1640, and in 1645 his widow married William Edwards, also one of Hartford's first settlers. Mr. Edwards thus became the step-father of Sarah Spencer, who married John Case, and thus became John's attorney. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards had but one child, Richard, born 1647. Richard became the grandfather of the famous preacher and writer,

Jonathan Edwards, born 1703. I think some of the early Cases may have been indoctrinated by their distant relative.

From 1656 John's life becomes better known. But, before proceeding with it, we will say a few words about things at Maspeth Kills.

The Newtown, L. I., records show that John had two brothers there—Thomas, who is a witness on John's power of attorney, and William. All we know of William is that he died 1727 and left all of his estate in "Martin's Vineyard" to his five daughters; and that his son William inherited the estate of his uncle Thomas. Thomas was said to have come from Fairfield, Conn. He is said to have been married about 1659, and to have died 1692. He had no children.

In the tax roll of Newtown, 1675, "Thom: Case" has 20 acres meadow, 1 horse, 2 oxen, 4 cows, 4 young cattle, 20 sheep and 3 hogs. He was a noted and persistent Quaker, well-known and well-hated on the north shore of Long Island and the south shore of Connecticut. Dr. Increase Mather thus speaks of him in 1681:

"There went down about a moneth since three mad Quakers, called Thomas Case's crew, one man named Denham, belonging to Newer-Snicks, and two women with him belonging to Oyster Bay; these went down to South-hold, where they meet with Samuel Banks of Fairfield, the most blasphemous villain that ever was known in those parts. These joining together with some other inhabitants of South-hold of the same spirit, there went into

their company a young merchant named Thomas Harris, who was somewhat inclining to the Quakers before (he belonged to Boston); they all go about him and fell a-dancing and singing, according to their diabolical manner."

Trumbull's History of Connecticut tells of "one Case and one Banks, two lewd men, called singing Quakers, coming through the Colony, singing and dancing, accompanied with a number of women to assist them in their musical exercises, and especially to proclaim how their lips dropped with myrrh and honey."

How long John had lived in Maspeth Kills (Newtown) no one knows. But in 1656 or '57 he joined the new colony of Windsor, on the Connecticut river, eight or nine miles above Hartford, at the mouth of Farmington river. We know but little about his residence there, except that his first five children were born there. As early as 1648 the Windsor colony had informal deeds from the Indians of lands on the Farmington river, known as Massacoe, now Simsbury. In 1664 a few settlements were made, and in 1667 the first grant of land there was made to John Case and twenty others. In the spring of 1669 thirteen of these grantees moved to Massacoe. Their names were Thomas Barber, John Case, Samuel Filley, Joseph Phelps, John Griffin, Michael Humphrey, Joshua Holcomb, Thomas Maskell, Luke Hill, Samuel Pinney, John Buell, Peter Buell, Joseph Skinner.

In 1670 the colony asked for town privileges and sent John Case and Joshua Holcomb to the May

session of General Court. The delegates were seated as members, and the request granted as follows:

"This Court grants Massacoe's bounds shall run from Farmington bounds to the northward ten miles, and from Windsor bounds on the east, to run westward ten miles; provided it doe not prejudice any former grant. The Court orders that the plantation at Massacoe be called Simsbury."

It was ordered by the town in June, 1674, "that all the inhabitants of Simsbury, from fourteen years old to sixty, shall next Monday sennight stub bushes." This was to clear the roads, and was all that was done for roads for nearly fifty years.

John Case settled in the south part of the town, then, and now, known as Weatogue. He was appointed by the General Assembly as Constable for Massacoe in October, 1669, being the first officer in the new town. In 1670 he represented the town in the General Assembly, and also in '74, '75 and '91.

King Philip's Indian war drove the new settlers from their homes in March, 1676. In August, 1665, the Colonial Council ordered a night watch on every plantation, and all males from 16 to 70 to take part in it. The town of Windsor was ordered to send four men every other day to clear the road to Simsbury. The Indians had been turbulent for over a year, and in 1675 the County of Hartford raised 100 dragoons (seven from Simsbury) to protect the colonies, and the different settlements were

ordered to fortify their houses and keep arms and ammunition on hand. The Simsbury people took their movable things to their old homes in Windsor and Hartford, but all of their houses and much of their effects were burned by the Indians. A few returned in the spring of 1677, and many never went back. The settlement was at a standstill for ten years, and had no representative at the General Assembly from 1675 to 1687, nor were they taxed until 1689. Willard E. Case thinks that John Case visited his brother Thomas, at Maspeth Kills, during King Philip's war.

In 1671 the town had voted to build a meeting house, had made a contract for the same, and the timbers were ready in 1674. But there was such a quarrel over its location that nine years were spent in fighting it out. Finally it was decided by lot:

"At a solemn meeting on May 24th, 1683—Whereas, there is two papers put into ye hatt, one east, and ye other for ye west side of ye River (Farmington), for ye decision of ye two places formerly nominated. It is now agreed that ye first paper that is drawn shall be the lott—this voted. The lott that came forth was for ye west side of ye River."

The building was then erected, being 24x28, with 14-foot posts, but left unfinished until 1685, when a floor was put in, seats furnished and a pulpit built. In 1696 it was ceiled, and windows and a gallery put in. The first settled pastor was Edward Thompson, with a salary of fifty pounds per annum, "payable in good and current pay, to wit, one-third

in good and merchantable wheat at four shillings per bushel, and one-third in Indian corn or pork, the corn at two shillings sixpence per bushel, and the pork at three pounds ten shillings the barrel."

At an ordination in 1697 the following were among the articles furnished: Half a lamb of mutton, 2s. 6d.; butter, sixpence per pound; four pounds of sugar, 2s. 6d.; half a bushel Indian meal, 1s. 3d.; two fowls, 8d.; eighty-four pounds of beef, 15s.; thirty pounds venison, 3s. 9d.; nineteen pounds of pork, 4s. 9d.; nine pounds of mutton, 2s.; two gills of rum, 9d. Reduced to present currency, beef was three cents a pound, mutton three and a half cents, and venison two cents.

In 1679 John Terry and John Case petitioned the General Assembly to prosecute those to whom house lots had been granted and who had failed to build on them as agreed. Fourteen were so prosecuted and fined. In 1683 there were 32 voters in the town.

These are the meagre surroundings of old John's life that have come down to us. We only know that he was an active participant in all the public affairs of Simsbury as long as he lived—active in the church, in politics, in society. He was evidently a man of strong character and influence. He acquired a large property for that time. It is difficult for those of this luxurious period to realize the life of toil and privation in a border colony of Connecticut 230 years ago. It was worse than Klondike, for there was no gold in the soil. But the Puritan character, with its grim, unyielding

perseverance, was peculiarly adapted to the trials of an unknown world. What a pity that the modern peripatetic photographer cannot visit that remote region and bring us views of its log huts, stumpy fields and dark forests. What a pity that old John had no kodac in the house, with which he could leave us a picture of his grim, determined face and stalwart form. I think he must have been a hard man to manage. And as his inventory showed him possessed of a shot-gun, a musket, three pounds of powder, eight and a half pounds of lead, a rapier, a back-sword and a cutlass, he must have been well prepared to be belligerent. It needed a tremendous *will* power to make a will of eight finely-written foolscap pages.

This brings us to the closing scenes of John Case's life. His wife, Sarah Spencer Case, died in 1691, aged 55. A few years later he married Elizabeth, widow of Nathaniel Loomis, of Windsor. Elizabeth died at Windsor in 1728, aged 90. Finally, in February, 1704, with his ten children all married and settled around him, his end came. We have no record at all of the last ten years of his life, except as indicated in his will. He is supposed to be buried in the old cemetery at Simsbury, by the side of his first wife, Sarah Spencer; but there is no stone or record to prove it. Sarah's grave is marked with a red sandstone slab with record on it, probably erected by John. It seems strange that with ten children surviving, all of mature age, that his grave should have been left unmarked.

The old homestead was held in succession by

direct descendants until 1869, when it was sold by Harvey E. Case, a descendant of Bartholomew Case, to E. C. Stacy. Mr. Harvey E. Case (now dead) informed the writer that no part of the old house remained. The place has recently come into the possession of F. P. Dodge, of New York city, and converted into an elegant summer residence.

His will, made in 1700, is a lengthy document, filling eight foolscap pages with fine writing. His first bequest is to "my well-beloved wife, Elizabeth Case, the full and just sum of five pounds in good and current pay of the country annually, as was engaged before marriage." Elizabeth seems to have made a sure thing of it.

The inventory appended to the will shows him possessed of seventeen parcels of land, a corn mill and a saw mill. The lands and personal property were divided up among his sons and daughters. A codocil to his will, made in 1704, just before his death, revoked the former gift of the homestead to his youngest son Joseph, "because he has declined his due respects service from me in this time of distress and sickness, contrary to my expectation and agreement." Joseph must have been a bad boy (then 30), and that must have been the reason why he was afterwards sent to the General Assembly for twenty sessions. Legislatures have been crowded with bad boys ever since. Of the annuity to his wife Elizabeth, fifteen shillings each was to be paid by his sons William, Samuel, Richard and Bartholomew, and two pounds by his son Joseph. There are many curious items in John's inven-

tory. Among them are: "A Broadcloth Coat, a Kersey Coat, a home-made cloth coat, a woolen cloth coat, Table linen and Napkins, Blue Trucking cloth sheets, Linen sheets, tow sheets, Bibles and Divinity books, a Short gun, a muskett, 3 lbs. powder, 8½ lbs. lead, a Rapier, a back-sword, a cutlash, 6½ bls. Cyder, 2 Stocks Beer, 160 pd. tobacco, 2 pr. breeches, tow breeches, bedding, feather bedd, bolster, 2 pillows, shag rug, green rugg, wainscot bedstead, new coverlid, old coverlid, one more coverlid, 21½ yds. linsy woolsey, 26 yards tow cloth, 9 yards linen cloth, 22 runn of linin yarn, 10½ runn of Tow yarn, pewter platters, pewter flagon, a great brass Kettle, 2 little brass Kettles, Chambers pott, warming pan, Smoothing Iron, a pair Stilliards, cheese press, &c." This curious inventory is attached to the will, and covers three finely-written foolscap pages. It is footed as £562:so5:01.

The administrators of the will are: "My beloved and trusty friends, viz., my brother, Samuel Spencer, of Hartford, and my son, John Case, of Simsbury." The will is signed thus: "The mark I. C. of John Case, Senr." The witnesses are: John Slater, Clerk; William Gillett, Elias Slater. From the form of John's signature, the inference is that he could not write.

It is still an open question if John Case had another brother. The only evidence known to the writer is that presented in Phelps' "History of Simsbury," as compiled from private and public records in Windsor:

"Richard Case resided at East Hartford, and afterwards, it is supposed, removed to Simsbury, though this is uncertain. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of John Purchase, one of the first settlers of Hartford. Richard died in 1694. His children were Richard, John and Mary. He is supposed to have been a brother of John Case. Mary married Joseph Phelps."

It may be noted that the names of Richard's children all appear in John's family. It also appears that Joseph Phelps' second wife was Sarah, daughter of John Case, and his third wife was Mary, daughter of Richard Case. We know nothing more of Richard or his family.

To get an idea of how these early settlers spread themselves it is only necessary to read that twenty-five leading Simsbury families (eight of whom were Cases) had 218 children, 115 males and 103 females. Joseph Mills, Richard Case, Samuel Barber and Isaac Messinger, living near each other, had 40 sons, 39 of whom lived to manhood.

Rose Terry Cook tells a humorous story of several pages in Harper's Magazine for April, 1875, showing the modern prevalence of old families in the Simsbury region. Its title is "The Widow Case." A young Hartford lawyer takes the cars for Albany, through the Case corner of Connecticut. An old couple get on at Pekin (Canton), bound for Canaan, and when they get off they drop a photo of "Widow Case," showing a young and very attractive face. The lawyer picks it up and falls in love with it. On his way back he stops at Pekin, and

asks his landlord if there is a Widow Case there. "Bless you," he says, "there ain't much here but Cases and Humphreys." Then the hunt begins, and he finds Widow Cases of all ages and conditions. The search continues for some months before a widow who matches the picture is found—and married, of course.

We have record of ten marriages of Cases to Holcombs, eleven to Phelps, forty-two to Humphreys. Numerous other marriages occurred with Enos, Pettibones, Mills, Barbers and others, and seventy-two to other Cases—and these are but a small part of the list. The Cases seem to have been fond of each other.

Some idea of the early life of Simsbury may be had from the following items in the town records:

In 1746 it was "Voted, that the standing committee cause the drum to be beat on Sabbath days, to notify ye parish when to begin meeting."

In March, 1696, the Selectmen issued the following order: "Elizabeth, wife of James Mills, you being now resident at your son's, John Matson's, these presents are to warrant you and admonish you to depart out of the bounds and limits of the township of Simsbury forthwith, as you will answer to the contrary, and you may not any longer reside here; and now do warn you to seek some other place for your residence, and pray you tak notice of this our warning who are the townsmen of Simsbury."

In December, 1701, it was voted: "Whereas, the Towne of Simsbury being greatly damnified by

Persons thrusting themselves into our Towne, which proves greatly to the Damage of the Towne; for ye prevention thereof, this towne do order therefore for the future: no Persons shall crowd and thrust themselves into our Towne to reside there above one month without liberty first obtained from the said towne or Townsmen upon the forfeiture of twenty shillings to the Towne."

"Sarah Slater was born February the sixth day, 1716, at 11 o'clock at night, and baptized the 10th day—the 16 day there appeared an upper fore tooth, the 19th day at one of the clock after noon it came quite out."

"On the 14th January, 1718, two men, Ephraim Buell and John Barber, his son-in-law, went to the West Mountain to hunt horses, where they perished. Their bodies were found and brought back on the 17th January."

In 1718 "The town agreed with Steven Pettibone to sweep the meeting house for 15 shillings, he likewise is to dig the graves, also to prepare and carry water to the meeting house for the baptism of children."

"1719, Feb. 28th. The Town order and agree that John Drak shall make Coffins for our Towns people."

In January, 1725, the town voted to use all surplus town funds in teaching children to read and write.

In December, 1701, John Slater, Sen., was employed as school master for the town, at forty shillings a month. The school was to be kept for

three months each, at the Plain and at Weatogue. He was "to teach such of said town children as are sent, to read, writ, and to cypher, or to say the rules of Arithmetick as are capable and designed by their parents to learn Arithmatick."

In 1782 it was "Voted that the seaters shall dignify the pews and seats in this meeting house as they think fit."

In 1781, "Voted that the Society desire Mess^{rs}. Theodore Hillyer, Elisha Cornish, Jr., and Job Case, Jr., to assist in tuning the Psalms on Lord's days."

1784, "Voted to allow the singers as much of the front seats around the galleries as they shall want."

In 1741 "It was voted that any orthodox minister who has a right to preach the gospel, may upon the desire of a number of persons, with the consent of two of the Society's Committee, have liberty to preach in the meeting house on any day, not disturbing any other religious meeting." At a subsequent meeting "popish priests" were excluded from this license.

1773, April. "Voted to sing on the Lord's Day according to rules taught in singing schools in this and neighboring societies." But a new teacher brought in his choir on a Sunday and sang such a lively tune that Deacon Brewster Higley took his hat and left the house, shouting "Popery—popery!"

There seems to have been a stray Case at Southold, L. I. Henry Case appeared there in 1638, and that year married Martha, daughter of

Thomas Corwin, of Southold. The same year he was granted a house lot there. He built on the lot and the house is still standing and bears the date of 1647, and is called one of the oldest houses on the Atlantic coast. But it certainly was not built until after 1658. The tax list of Southold for 1675 has no Cases, but that of 1683 has Henry Case, £35, and Theopulos Case, £109. Henry had a son Theophilus. Hon. Joseph Wickham Case and his son, Alburton Case, both of Southold, and descendants of Henry Case, say that all attempts to connect their family with that of John Case, of Simsbury, have so far been unsuccessful.

The Cases of Orange county, N. Y., think they go back to Henry Case, of Southold. The founder of the Orange county colony was John Case, 1742-1819. He went from Long Island to Orange county before 1765. The late Admiral Augustus Ludlow Case was a descendant of the above John.

Several Case family traditions say that some of the Cases who remained in Rhode Island changed their names to Casey. But the ancestors of the late Gen. Silas-Casey brought their name with them direct from Ireland. Irish genealogy abounds with Casey, Cases, Casse, Case, Cassy, Casie—many of them having coats of arms with one common feature on the shield, a hand issuing from a cloud. And it may be mentioned here that in old Gaelic "casi" is "hand." Perhaps this is the origin of the family name. The Casey family, who were lords of Salthue, County Dublin, were dispossessed and scattered by DeLacy in the Anglo-Norman

invasion. In this family the name of Casse is used, and the given names of John, William, Thomas, Stephen often occur. In the list of foreign refugees who settled in England and Ireland during the reign of Louis XIV. of France (1643-1715), is the name of De la Case.

Among the English Cases prominent were John, of Norfolk county, an Oxford scholar and author, died 1600. Thomas (son of George), of Kent, an Oxford scholar and famous London preacher, 1598-1682. John, 1660-1700, a noted doctor of London, mentioned several times in "The Tatler." At a dinner where he was present, some one pointed at the doctor and gave a toast, "To the fools, your patients." The doctor replied, "Give me the fools, and I'll gladly give you the rest of the practice." Thomas, of Westchester, was granted a coat of arms in 1599. Richard, James, John, Thomas, Jonathan, Henry were of an old Lancaster family. These names have occurred often at Simsbury. Among the coats of arms of English "Case" and "Casse" families are a winged globe surmounted with a dove, and an arm and hand grasping a sword; and a Westchester family, an arm and hand grasping a buckle.

The late Charles T. Case, of Nashville, Tenn., a descendant of John Case, found among his family relics a copper plate die of a coat of arms to Harry Case; on the shield a unicorn head, surmounted by a swan. He did not know who Harry Case was or where or when he lived. But the entire Case family have managed to exist comfortably with

such coats and arms as they have been blessed with.

To go back still farther into the dusty past, in 1887 the papers gave an account of an old Case castle on Case hill, near Belfast, Ireland, whose ruins some antiquaries wished to protect by a stone wall around them. When the job was done the antiquaries went to inspect it, and found that the contractor had used the stone of the castle for the wall, quite an Irish proceeding.

In that famous old book, "Le Morte D'Arthur," printed by Caxton in 1485, we find in Chapter 2 of Book II. an interesting story of "the Castle of Case." King Pelles, "king of the foreign country," was at his castle of Carbonek, near the city of Corbin, and near the sea towards Ireland. (If you know where it was, I wish you would tell me.) King Pelles had for a guest Sir Launcelot, one of King Arthur's most famous Knights of the Round Table. King Pelles had a beautiful daughter named Elaine, but she was visiting at "the castle of Case." Sir Launcelot asked how far it was to the castle of Case, and they told him it was about five miles away. Then he determined to go there and see Elaine. He saw, and for the first time in his life was conquered. From their union sprang Sir Galahad, the knight par excellence, surpassing all other knights, even his noted father.

The above scraps and fragments of history and tradition have been gathered during many past years by the writer, a descendant of old John Case through his youngest son Joseph, and are now given as a possible stimulus and guide to future

explorers. He desires to express his obligations to "Goodwin's Notes" and Phelps' "History of Simsbury," in historical matters; and especially to Mr. Willard E. Case, of Auburn, N. Y., for personal facts about John Case. Mr. Case has spent much time on old John's tracks in this country, and made two voyages to England, largely to locate John's English ancestors, but without success. And, as before mentioned, to Charlotte Case, of Wethersfield, whose patient research has given us sixteen years' earlier record than we previously had. A study of the coat of arms issued to "Harry Case" may help to find the English origin of the family.

I give below a brief list of John's children and grandchildren, merely for a starting point in the history of the family:

1. Elizabeth..... 1658—1718
2. Mary..... 1660—1725
3. John..... 1662—1733
4. William..... 1665—1700
5. Samuel..... 1667—1725
6. Richard..... 1669—1746 — L.M.C. 252
7. Bartholomew..... 1670—1725
8. Joseph..... 1674—1748
9. Sarah..... 1676—1704
10. Abigail..... 1682—....

1. Elizabeth—Married, 1st, Joseph Lewis; 2d, John Tuller. She had eight children.
2. Mary—Married, 1st, William Alderman; 2d, James Hillyer. She had seven children.

3. John Case, Jr.—Married, 1st, Mary, daughter of Thos. Olcott, of Hartford, Conn.; 2d, Sarah, daughter of Joshua Holcomb, of Simsbury. He had seven children. His sons were John, Daniel, Jonathan.

4. William Case—Married Elizabeth, daughter of Joshua Holcomb. He had seven children. His sons were William, James, Joshua.

5. Samuel Case—Married, 1st, Mary, daughter of Jonah Westover, of Simsbury; 2d, Elizabeth, widow of Samuel Thrall, and daughter of Josiah Owen, of Windsor. He had thirteen children. His sons were Samuel, Nathaniel, Jonah, Caleb, Azrikim, Benjamin, Pelatiah.

6. Richard Case—Married Amy, daughter of Dr. Philip Reed, of Concord, Mass. He had eight children. His sons were Richard, Timothy, Edward.

7. Bartholomew Case—Married Mary, daughter of Lieut. Samuel Humphrey. He had nine children. His sons were Thomas, Amos, Isaac, Abraham. He lived on the old homestead at Weatogue.

8. Joseph Case—Married Anna, daughter of James Eno, of Windsor. He had eight children. His sons were Joseph, Jacob, Benajah, Josiah, Hezekiah, David, Joel, and a son who died an infant.

9. Sarah Case—Married Joseph Phelps, Jr., of Simsbury. She was his 2d wife, the 1st being a daughter of Joseph Collier, of Hart-

ford. Sarah had two children—Sarah, Damaris. Joseph Phelps, Jr.'s 3d wife was Mary, daughter of Richard Case.

10. Abigail Case—Married Joseph Westover, Jr. She had four children.

So old John's family of ten children had increased to eighty-three. Of the sons, John, Jr., was a member of the General Assembly ten sessions, Richard one, and Joseph twenty.

My own line of descent is from John's youngest son Joseph:

1. Joseph, Jr., 1700-1782; married Hannah, born 1701, daughter of Deacon John Humphrey.
2. Asahel, 1729-1809; married Dorothy Phelps, 1735-1816, daughter of Amos Phelps and Sarah Pettibone. Asahel moved from Simsbury to Norfolk, Ct., about 1759.
3. Asahel, Jr., 1756-1840; married Eunice Everett, 1755-1833, daughter of Seth Everett and Eunice Miner, of Woodbury, Ct.
4. Salmon, 1784-1871; married Maria Pierson, 1799-1885, daughter of Benjamin Pierson and Polly Peck. Salmon moved from Hartford, Ct., to Vernon, N. Y., in 1813.
5. A. Pierson Case, 1818; married Lovina W., daughter of William Coburn and Abigail Hotchkiss, of Homer, N. Y.
6. Charles Salmon Case, 1846; married Mary, daughter of Cornelius H. and Margaret Rhoddy Webster, of Binghamton, N. Y.

VERNON, N. Y., March 22, 1898.

JOHN CASE

John Case was born in Aylesham, England. His date of birth is unknown but estimated to be about 1616 by his descendants. Originally John settled in Windsor and lived there until 1669 when he "removed" to the "Weatogue" area of Simsbury. He married Sarah Spencer, daughter of William and Agnes Spencer of Hartford, CT prior to 1658 and they had 10 children. Five of them were born in Windsor and five in Simsbury. Sarah died in 1691 at the age of 55 and John remarried Elizabeth Moore Loomis, widow of Nathaniel Loomis, with whom he had no issue.

The General Court appointed John Constable for Massacoh Oct. 14, 1669. He represented Simsbury at the General Court in 1670 and several times afterwards.

His children were:

1. Elizabeth b 1658 (Windsor) d. 9 Oct 1718 m. Joseph Lewis
2. Mary b 22 June 1660 (Windsor) d. 22 Aug 1725 m. (1) William Alderman and (2) James Hilliard
- 3. John, Jr. b.5 Nov 1662 (Windsor) d. 22 May 1733 (Simsbury)m. (1) Mary Olcott 12 Sept 1684 (2) Sarah Holcomb 1693
4. William b.5 Jun 1665 (Windsor) d. 31 Mar 1700 (Simsbury) m. Elizabeth Holcomb
5. Samuel b. 1667 (Windsor) d. 30 Jul 1725 m. (1) Mary Westover (2) Elizabeth Thrall
6. Richard b.27 Apr/Aug 1669 (Simsbury) d. 27 Apr 1746 (Simsbury) m. Amy Reed.
7. Bartholomew b.1 Oct 1670 (Simsbury) d. 25 Oct 1725 (Simsbury) m. Mary Humphrey.
8. Joseph b. 6 Apr 1674 (Simsbury) d. 11 Aug 1748 (Simsbury) m. Anna Eno.

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9. Sarah b. 20 April 1676 (Simsbury) d. 2 May 1704 m. Joseph Phelps, Jr.

10. Abigail b. 4 May 1682 (Simsbury) m. Jonah Westover, Jr.

Town of Acumbury - Certified Copy

Town Clerk and Registrar Manage

Jonathan Case
to Mary Beaman

May 10, 1721

Birth

Jonathan Case

S of John (& Sarah)

b on April 15, 1701

Birth

Jonathan Case

S of Jonathan

b on Nov 24, 1723

Family Group Sheet - John Case [III] b Aug 22, 1694

His father : John Case [II]

His mother : Sarah Holcomb

His wife : Abigail Humphrey

Town of Acumbury Cert.ified Copy

Town Clerk and Registrar Manage of Jonathan Case

to Abigail Humphrey

Sept 25, 1746

Family Group Sheet - Richard Case II - RKC's 5th gr grand father

His Father: Richard Case

His Mother: Amy Reed

His wife: Mercy Holcomb

her Father: Joshua Holcomb

her Mother: Mary Haskins

Town of Sumbury Certified Copy

Town Clerk and Registrar Marriage of: Richard Case, Jr b May 4, 1733
to Mercy Holcomb

May 4, 1733

AKA Richard Case II

Town of Sumbury - Certified Copy

Town Clerk and Registrar Birth of: Richard Case 1st s Richard, Jr
born June 7, 1734

Family Group Sheet - Jonathan Case b April 15, 1701

His Father: John Case

His Mother: Sarah Holcomb

His Wife: Mary Beaman

Son, 5th Child: Jonathan Case, Jr

b Nov 24, 1723 Sumbury, Hartford, Ct

m Judith Humphrey, Abigail Case

The Case Family in Simsbury, CT

Born Est 1616

John Case I was born in Aylesham, England. His date of birth is estimated to be about 1616 by his descendants. Originally John I settled in Windsor and lived there until 1669 when he "removed" himself to the "Weatogue" (now Simsbury) area of Simsbury. (1) He was one of the original patentees of the Town of Simsbury. (2) He was on of the original company of twenty settlers with grants of land on the Farmington River. (3)

The General court appointed him as Constable for Massaco on October 14, 1669. (1) Being Constable meant that he had to maintain peace in the community, enforce orders from higher colonial officials and conduct town meetings. (3) He represented Simsbury at the General court in 1670 and several years afterward. (1)

John and his wife Sarah Spencer had 10 children. One son was John, Jr. [II] and another was Richard I. (1)

John Case Line

Mr. John Case I was one of the most prominent and active citizens of Simsbury. He held successively all the important offices of the town, was often appointed on Committees in Civil and Ecclesiastical affairs, and was repeatedly chosen as a Representative in the General Court. (2)

He was a farmer and owner of large acreages of land.

John Case II, son of John I, lived and worked on his father's farm at Weatogue until he married at age 22. (5)

Birth Certificate

Born 8/27/1694

John Case III, son of John II, followed in the footsteps of his father and grandfather, engaged in farming his land throughout his life. Like them he performed his civic duties, but he did not seek positions in public life, preferring to devote himself to his family and his farm. (5)

Birth Certificate

Born 2/19/1718/19

John Case IV, son of John III, was a member of the General Court. He served as 2 nd Liet. in the 9 th Company. He was known as Capt. so he must have been promoted to that rank. (5) John IV and all of his sons served in the Revolutionary War.

Seth Case and George Case, brothers who moved to Ohio, were the first settlers in USML 19-3-4 in Liberty Township, Delaware County, Ohio.

Richard Case Line

Richard I, son of John I, was a member of the General Court, appointed Ensign in May 1710, Lieutenant May 1715 and Captain in 1716. (4, 5)

Sgt Richard Case II, son of Richard I, moved to West Simsbury and was one of the first settlers there. (5)

Capt. Uriah Case, son of Richard II, (5)

Watson Case, son of Uriah, (5) moved to Ohio.

This summary shows the involvement of the Case Family in civic and military matters in Simsbury and in Connecticut. They were pioneers in first settling in Simsbury and then in Ohio.

Sources:

- 1.) John Case, www.simsburyhistory.org/genealogy.html
- 2.) A Record and Documentary History of Simsbury, by Lucius I. Barber, M. D.,
Published by The Abigail Phelps Chapter, DAR, Sunbury, Connecticut.
- 3.) Cases in Simsbury, Author and Date unknown
- 4.) John Case and his Descendants, Compiled by Ruth Cost Duncan, 1994
- 5.) Thomas Holcomb Genealogy, www.holcombgenealogy.com/data

JOB CASE—Fourth Generation

Job (born June 3, 1737 in Simsbury; married Joanna Wilcox born May 26, 1737 in Simsbury and she died May 26, 1740; he died in December 6, 1798 in Simsbury)

Revolutionary War Service: Lieut. Job Case at New York in 1776 with 18th Regt. Militia, arrived August 24, 1776 and discharged September 25, 1776; Capt. Job Case in 18th Militia Regt. in 1778 3rd Militia Company over men from Simsbury; Capt. Job Case New Haven Alarm 1779 Tryon's invasion of Connecticut July 1779. DAR No. 100546: He was in charge of the company that transported cannon balls from Salisbury, Connecticut to Boston. Round trip took six weeks.

Children of Job and Joanna Case

1 Job (born July 27, 1758)

2 Joanna (born August 9, 1760; married Israel Case)

3 Violet (born October 19, 1762)

4 **Ariel** (born January 23, 1765 in Simsbury; married first Rachel Latimer in Simsbury; she was born in 1765 and died February 6, 1816 in Simsbury and he married second in Simsbury to Celia Humphrey; she was born April 14, 1771 in Simsbury and died April 14, 1771)

5 Lucy (born February 14, 1767; married Capt. Amasa Humphrey)

6 Asenanth (born June 12, 1770; married Asa Humphrey)

7 Luke (born July 1, 1772)

8 Betsey (born December 23, 1775)

9 Frederick (born May 5, 1777)

10 Grove (born June 29, 1779; married Cinderilla Adams)

11 Friend (born November 10, 1781; married Sarah Case of Jededia Case, Jr.)

ARIEL CASE—Fifth Generation

Ariel (born January 23, 1765 in Simsbury; married first Rachel Latimer in Simsbury; she was born in 1765 and died February 6, 1816 in Simsbury and married second in Simsbury Celia Humphery; she was born April 14, 1771 in Simsbury and she died March 27, 1862; he died September 17, 1827 in Simsbury; he was a farmer)

Children of Ariel and Rachel Case

1 Rachel Lury (born December 3, 1796; died October 26, 1870)

2 **Job** (born July 29, 1805 on the home farm in Simsbury; married Abigail Grove Phelps in East Granby daughter of Oliver Cromwell Phelps and Luranna Ensign; she was born June 16, 1805 in East Granby and died July 13, 1877; they resided in Simsbury where he was a farmer; he died December 17, 1899 at the age of 94 years old)

JOB CASE—Sixth Generation

Job (born July 29, 1805 on the home farm in Simsbury; married Abigail Grove Phelps in East Granby daughter of Oliver Cromwell Phelps and Luranna Ensign; she was born June 16, 1805 in East Granby and died July 13, 1877; they resided in Simsbury where he was a farmer; he died December 17, 1899 at the age of 94 years old)

Children of Job and Abigail Case

1 Rachel Luranna (born January 28, 1829; she died July 5, 1830 in infancy)

2 **Ariel Job** (born June 3, 1831; married Julia Thompson; he served in the 16th CVI in the Civil War; he died September 18, 1875 in Cincinnati, Ohio of an over dose of Chloral Hydrate at the Gibson House where he was staying; he was there on a sales trip for the boot and shoe company for whom he was a salesman)

3 **Alonzo Grove** (born June 7, 1834; died 1902; married Julia Chaffee of Simsbury on October 19, 1859; daughter of Alpheus and Julia Chaffee; she was born July 1, 1839; he served in the 16th CVI during the Civil War; He was captured at Plymouth, NC in 1864 and was imprisoned for 10 months; Julia died March 26, 1923 at the age of 83 years old; they had 9 children)

4 **Oliver Cromwell** (born December 22, 1839; he served for about one year in the 8 th CVI; died September 17, 1862 at the Battle of Antietam in Civil War from a bullet through the head just above the ear; he was first buried on the battlefield and in December his father came and got his remains and took it back to Simsbury to be buried)

5 Abbie Jane (born August 11, 1846; married George M. Phelps on February 16, 1870)

Source: Primary source from Case Genealogies received June 23, 2015 from Simsbury Free Library during a research visit to Simsbury, CT.

derived word "repair."

It is interesting to discover from his accounts that, in his time, pieces of leather for various parts of shoes were regularly traded as commodities. If John Case didn't have on hand the proper sole leather or upper leather to make a pair of shoes for a customer, he could go to a number of people in town and buy what he needed. Sometimes the customer provided the leather that he wished to have used for the uppers or soles of his shoes, or both. The leather in question might be a hide or skin from the customer's ox, cow or calf earlier tanned by Case himself. Even the thread used to stitch together the shoe was a separate item for which he added an additional charge if it wasn't supplied. For example, in 1739 John Hill Jr. paid six pence for "shoe thrid for a pair of shoes" and six shillings, six pence for having the shoes made. At that low price, Hill probably provided the needed leather.¹⁰ That same year Joseph Smith had to pay seventeen shillings for his shoes, presumably a pair for which Case provided all the materials.

It was the shoemaker's job to make the last, the wooden form the size of the customer's larger foot upon which the upper portion of the shoe was fitted. It was similar in function to a dressmaker's dummy. Case probably kept a collection of the lasts that he made for each customer. Case made straight lasts; it wasn't until much later that shoes were made to fit either the left or right foot.¹¹ A careful person put his shoes on the opposite foot each morning so that they would wear evenly.

Shoemakers used thread of differing thicknesses in the making of shoes. The heavier thread might be hemp, but the finer thread was linen. Households produced most of the textiles they used so, in addition to keeping sheep for wool, most farms in Simsbury grew a field of flax. It was a lovely sight each spring when the blue blossoms opened. In later years, Case recorded many debits and credits having to do with flax seed, harvesting and processing.

Case also kept a bee hive, shown by his charging his brother Noah £1.0.0 for a "half swarm of bees." In addition to the benefit of having bees to pollinate his crops, provide honey for sweetening, and wax for candles and for barter, he needed wax for shoemaking. Shoemakers coated their thread with it to waterproof the holes they punched into the leather with curved and straight awls. These punched holes made it possible to stitch together several heavy layers. Case kept swine, too. He would have spun a boar's bristle onto each end of his thread to use as a needle and would have coated the bristle with wax.

When a customer brought him shoes with worn-out soles or heels, Case replaced them. He would also add taps, pieces of leather, to the part of a sole or heel that was beginning to show wear. (These should not be confused with the metal taps that came into use much later to prevent wear.) He put caps over the toes of shoes, too. At times he charged people for upper leather with which he or another shoemaker would fashion the top part of a shoe. An entry in 1753 mentions just the vamp, or the portion of the shoe that covers the foot from the toe to the instep.

The standard shoe in his day for both men and women had a high vamp that was crossed by a strap and closed with a buckle. Only a few buckles are mentioned in his records; in 1746 Jonathan Buttolph paid Case ten shillings for a pair of shoe buckles. Presumably old buckles were reused on new shoes. Most of the hundreds of shoes that he made and mended over the course of the twenty-five years recorded in his first ledger were probably this type of buckled shoe, but Case simply calls them "shoes." However, he carefully recorded when he made other types of footwear.

Boots are notable for the lack of them in his records. Of his more than 260 customers, just ten of them brought him boots to be mended or resoled. Another needed garters for his. Only two men bought boots from Case. In 1750, probably in exchange for medical services, Isaac Goff needed boots for Doctor Isaac Phelps of Windsor, so he paid Case £6.0.0 for a pair. In 1754 John Christian Miller Jr. bought boots for himself for £8.00. A person could buy five or six pairs of shoes for the price of a pair of boots.

In the early days of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, boots were one of the items of apparel regulated by sumptuary laws. Like silks and laces, the wearing of boots was restricted to the wealthy. By the mid-1700s in the Connecticut Colony, it was mostly military men and those who regularly rode horses who needed the protection that boots afforded. James Fenimore Cooper was historically accurate in his *Leather Stocking Tales* when he dressed his hero of the French and Indian War, Natty Bumppo, in a buckskin outfit complete with leather leggings and moccasins. Between 1741 and 1763, John Case recorded making and mending lots of moccasins for men and boys in Simsbury.

Stitchdowns were another type of shoe that the men and boys bought from him. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, a stitchdown is a shoe "on which the lower edge of the upper is turned outward and stitched on to the sole." The stitching would be visible on the outside of the shoe and would seem to be easier to make because he charged less for them than for the standard shoe. He made fewer stitchdowns than he did standard shoes, but more than moccasins.

After the standard buckled shoes, pumps were in most demand. These were the low cut, light weight dress shoes worn by young and old, men and women. Some were flat and some had raised heels. They were elegant and good for dancing. Channel pumps were ordered the most, followed by turned pumps. For the former, the seam that attached the upper leather to the sole was sunk into a channel, or groove, cut into the sole. A turned pump was stitched inside out. The stitching would then not be visible after it was turned right side out. One customer, Isaac Goff, ordered a style called "German pumps."

Beginning in the 1750s some fashionable women in town began to favor shoes with white rands. The rand is a strip of upper leather that, like the heavier welt, serves to attach with stitching the upper portion of a shoe to the sole. A journalist writing in 1823 said of this leather strip, "Fifty years ago, it was between the sole and the upper-leather, and the white rands were bestowed as a delicacy on girls' shoes."¹² Another writer was pleased to find in a 1772 painting of her grandmother on her wedding day that "white rands encircle the soles of her high-heeled pike-toed shoes."¹³ The Simsbury men who paid for women's shoes with white rands were Jonathan Case Jr., Micah Case, Hezekiah Phelps, and Andrew Robe. Other men who paid for rands that were not specified white, but may have been, were Isaac Goff, Daniel Hoskins, and Daniel Hoskins Jr.

Not all the shoes Case made had leather uppers. He jotted down on several occasions that he had made "cloath shoes." Unfortunately, he didn't record the type of fabrics he used. A few times shoes were returned by his customers and a few times they bought "old shoes." Josiah Riley paid him for "cutting 3 pare of shoes." This may mean that someone else sewed pre-cut shoes together. This finds a parallel in the fee Case paid to seamstress Widow Elizabeth Woodbridge for "one day to cut out Cloathes at my house."

John Case and his young cousins were not the only shoemakers in Simsbury. Case recorded in his account book that he paid Noah Humphrey Jr. "for making 16 [pairs of] shoes as Journeyman...£8.0.0." A journeyman is a qualified tradesman who works for others rather than running his own shop. He called

FOOT-GEAR, THOMAS CLARK, MERCER'S ROW, NORTHAMPTON				
<i>Men's</i>			<i>Bespoke</i>	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Best Calf-skin Boots	16	0	20	0
Double Channel Pumps . . .	6	0	7	0
Single Channel Pumps . . .	5	6	6	0
Neat-stitched Heels and Pumps	5	0	6	0
Neat flat Shoes and Pumps,				
waxed or black grain . . .	4	3	5	0
Best flat Shoes and turned Pumps	4	9	5	6
Strong plain Double or Single				
sole Shoes	4	0	4	9
<i>Women's</i>				
Everlasting and Calimanco . .	3	9	4	6
Superfine do. lined with Linen				
or Leather Socks	4	3	5	0
Neat and strong Leather Pumps	2	9	3	2
Neat and strong Leather Shoes .	2	6	2	10
Black Leather Clogs	—		2	6
Toed Clogs	—		3	10

Advertisement for Footwear Published in 1764 in
Northampton, England

Benoni Buttolph a journeyman when he credited him with £3.0.0 for making six pairs. Jonathan Buttolph made twenty-one pairs and mended one. Case paid Abraham Ates (or Ataes) for making a total of twenty-one pairs of shoes. Ephraim Griffin was paid £5.0.0 for making ten pairs of shoes. John Higley's account is credited with making eleven pairs of shoes. (Higley bought from Case a last, three awl blades and shoe leather.) John Barber also made Case several pairs of shoes. Barber was one of the first settlers of the outlying area that is now the town of Canton, but was then called West Simsbury. He probably found a ready market for shoes in that cluster of family farms. And he became Case's brother-in-law in 1745 when Case married his sister Sarah.¹⁴

By Mary Jane Springman

The next installment of "John Case of the Fourth Generation in Simsbury" will tell of his tanning operation, including the many types of animal hides and skins he tanned and curried, and of his other enterprises. Special attention will be given to customers whose credits in the account book reveal their trade, such as blacksmith, cooper, spinster or weaver.

Notes

1. *The Code of 1650, Being a Compilation of the Earliest Laws and Orders of the General Court of Connecticut...* (Hartford: Andrus & Judd, 1833), 65.
2. Bruce C. Daniels, *The Connecticut Town: Growth and Development, 1635-1790* (Wesleyan University: Middletown, CT, 1979), 74.
3. Simsbury Land Records, 6:443. Found in the Simsbury Town Clerk's office and on microfilm at the Connecticut State Library.
4. John Case never made another notation concerning his cousin, but Dudley Case may have continued in his employ until Dudley married Dorcas Humphrey on April 14, 1743. That couple settled in West Simsbury, now Canton. See Ruth Duncan, comp., *John Case and his Descendants* (Simsbury: Simsbury Free Library, 2000), 20.
5. *Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut*, 12:10.
6. John Case obviously knew of the accounting practice of putting debits on the left and credits on the right of a double-page spread, but he was not always careful to do this. Also, probably because paper was so expensive, he filled in pages that began with earlier accounts, but had blank spaces, with later accounts, so his records are not entirely chronological. He recorded some transactions on loose slips of paper, to which he makes reference and a few of which are still tucked between the pages his account book.
7. Probate records for John Case, the first through the fifth generation, are available on microfilm at the Connecticut State Library, History and Genealogy Unit.
8. Jonathan Case Jr. (1723-1805) was the son of his father's brother Capt. Jonathan Case and Mary Beamon.
9. Zaccheus Case (1728-1812) was the son of his father's brother Sergt. Daniel Case and Penelope Buttolph.
10. Entries in the ledger kept by a Suffield shoemaker show that his customers, too, sometimes provided him with leather when having their shoes made. See page six in "Account Book of Elijah Sheldon, 1771-85, and his son, Martin Sheldon, 1785-98," which is preserved in the Kent Memorial Library in Suffield.
11. The article "The 'Mysterie' of a Cordwainer" by D.A. Saguto has an in-depth explanation of how buckled shoes were made in the 18th century. A reader of that article recalled, "When I was a very young man in the U.S. Cavalry, they decided, as an economy measure, to use up old stores and we were issued boots, dating back before the turn of the [20th] century. They were black with a fairly square toe and were made to fit either the left or the right foot. The instructions with the boot told us to stand in pails of water or in a stream until the boots were thoroughly wet. Then we were to walk in them and they would take the shape of the foot." See pages 117-129 in *Selections from the Chronicle: The Fascinating World of Early Tools & Trades*, edited by Emil and Martyl Pollak for the Early American Industries Association (Mendham, New Jersey: The Astragal Press, 1991).
12. *The British Critic: A New Review* (London: Printed for F. and C. Rivington, 1823), 21:604. Google Books
13. Bathsheba H. Morse Crane, *Life, Letters, and Wayside Gleanings* (Boston: James H. Earle, Publisher: 1880), 27. Google Books
14. Donald S. Barber, *The Connecticut Barbers: A Genealogy of the Descendants of Thomas Barber of Windsor, Conn.*, (Middfield, CT: D. S. Barber, 1992), 12, 27.

The illustration on page four is taken from *The Victorian History of Counties of England*, William Page, editor (London: Archibald Constable & Company, Limited, 1906) 2:323. Google Books

The First John Case in Simsbury

Three generations of men named John Case had left their mark on Simsbury before the young man of that name featured in the preceding article began his account book. The first John Case to live in the Colony of Connecticut emigrated sometime before 1658 from England to Windsor.¹ He married Sarah Spencer of Hartford and they had five children in Windsor and five more after moving to Massaco, as the frontier area west of Windsor was called. By 1669 the Case family was situated there, along with about twenty other families who had settled on grants of land on both sides of the Farmington River. These first settlers, and others who came in the next few years, were recognized by the colonial government as the company of proprietors.

When Massaco plantation qualified as a permanent settlement, the General Court appointed John Case to be its first government official—its constable. This was in October 1669. Under the Code of Laws of 1650, being the constable required him to apprehend all miscreants and bring them for trial before a magistrate. The code identified as wrongdoers not only murderers, robbers, thieves and the like, but also Sabbath breakers, profane swearers, liars, night walkers, runaway servants and so forth. At that early time, a constable could summon juries and was required to collect the rates (taxes) levied by the colony.²

The next spring the settlers sent John Case and Joshua Holcomb to the May session of the General Court to petition for full recognition as a town to be named Simsbury. The legislature ruled in their favor and set the 1670 boundaries of the town. Beginning at the west boundary of Windsor, the town stretched ten miles to the west. From the boundary with Farmington (now the Avon boundary) it stretched ten miles to the north. Therefore, colonial Simsbury included today's Simsbury and the present towns of Granby, East Granby, Canton and northern Bloomfield. John Case and his fellow proprietors were eligible to receive grants throughout this area as long as they or members of family settled on them or improved them within a given time.

All was well until the outbreak of King Philip's War in 1675. In the spring of 1676, the residents of Simsbury, which by then had about forty houses, were warned of extreme danger from the warring Indian tribes and they retreated to the relative safety of Windsor. On Sunday, March 26, all the houses in the town, along with barns, fences and other improvements, were burned; by which tribe has never been determined.³ Simsbury was the only town in the Connecticut Colony that was totally destroyed.

Within a few years, most of the original settlers returned to rebuild and John Case was one of the prime movers of the resettlement. The Case family house was in West Weatogue.⁴ Throughout his remaining years, Mr. Case served the town in many capacities. He was on the five-man committee vested with the power to reconstruct the town records that had been lost when they were accidentally burned sometime between June 1680 and October 1681. His fellow townspeople sent him to represent them in the General Court numerous times. According to Simsbury historian Lucius I. Barber, they entrusted into his keeping the deed of town lands from the Indians and elected him to many town offices.

John Case died February 21, 1703/04. In his study of eighteenth-century Connecticut Colony probate records, historian Bruce C. Daniels found that Case's estate of £562 put him in the "Prosperous" category, below "Wealthy," but above "Middle" and "Poor."⁵ His wealth, service to the community and status as a proprietor of the town of Simsbury would benefit his descendants into the fourth generation of his family and beyond.

Like the first John Case, succeeding generations received grants of land. For example, in 1723 when the heirs of the original proprietors and the admitted inhabitants of the town divided among themselves 22,623 acres of common land, John Case's son and namesake, John, was one of ten men who were given 300 acres, the largest grants awarded. His other sons received no fewer than 266 acres and his adult



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A Fishing Venture

In colonial times, abundant salmon and shad swam up the Farmington River each spring to spawn and the General Court carefully regulated the building of dams, mills, weirs and anything that might impede the fishes' passage. In May 1744 John Case decided to try his luck at fishing for profit.

Joseph Fowler bought sixty-three shad from him that month, Joseph Smith bought twenty, Joseph Humphrey bought ten and Jonathan Barber six. Noah Pettibone only wanted five shad, but he purchased the largest salmon that Case had for sale, a 10½ pounder. Barber, Humphrey and Joseph Alderman also bought a salmon each. Case charged Pettibone seven shillings for the salmon, and for the shad he charged between five and nine pence each. Apparently he cleaned some of the fish, but not others. He also must have salted or smoked some because in September Joseph Fowler bought another nine shad from him and in December Nathaniel Bacon bought twenty-four.

Case paid Joseph Alderman, who lived near the river in the Turkey Hills section of Simsbury (now East Granby), for helping him with fishing and for some salmon. Altogether Alderman earned seven shillings and two pence. After that one fishing venture, Case turned to other pursuits to increase his income.

Speaking of wild game, his accounts say nothing about his selling pigeons, but in 1643 he sold a "pigeon net" to blacksmith Serajah Stratton for ten shillings. The flocks of now-extinct passenger pigeons sometimes darkened the sky in his time. Also, John Higley paid him ten shillings in 1747 for "one day to look for venison."

grandsons received no fewer than 100 acres. His heirs benefited from later apportionments, too. Also like him, his descendants served the town in public office and helped to settle outlying areas of Simsbury that later became separate towns.

By Mary Jane Springman

Notes

1. The genealogy *John Case and his Descendants*, compiled by Ruth Duncan and revised by her in 2000 (Simsbury: Simsbury Free Library, 2000), says on page one that John Case was born in Aylesham, England. The "Case Family Ancestral History" published in the *Encyclopedia of Connecticut Biography* (Boston: American Historical Society, 1919) 4:264, says that he is believed to be the John Case who came on the ship *Dorset* from Gravesend, England, in September 1635.
2. For online access to the 1650 Code of Laws, go to Volume 1 of the *Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut*, pages 509-563, at <http://www.colonialct.uconn.edu>.
3. In his book *History of My Own Times*, Simsbury native Rev. Daniel Barber (1756-1834) published a much-quoted account of the burning of Simsbury as he heard it from adult children of the settlers who lost their homes.
4. In her 1936 study "A Record of Some of the Old Homes of Simsbury," Abigail Eno Ellsworth reported on page 290, "The home of John Case Sr., one of the earliest settlers, was in West Weatogue on the east side of the present highway between Still Brook and Russell's Brook (Wolf Pit Brook). This is now the property of Mrs. E. M. Dickenson."
5. Bruce C. Daniels, "Probate Inventories as a Source of Economic History in 18th Century Connecticut" in *The Connecticut Historical Society Bulletin*, vol. 37, No. 1, January 1972, p. 3. Simsbury resident John Higley's estate, probated in 1714, was £605 but still in the "Prosperous" category. Jonathan Westover's estate, probated in 1748 and valued at £1,278, was also "Prosperous" for his time period. Historian Daniels' study was a sampling and did not include all estates probated in the 1700s.

Upcoming Programs at the Simsbury Free Library

ART EXHIBIT AND RECEPTION—The Simsbury Arts Academy will display twenty-seven paintings from artists in Grades 4, 5 and 6 from their after-school program. The exhibit will be on display during regular hours from June 6 through June 13. The library will host a reception for the artists on June 6 from 3:30 to 5:00 p.m. All are invited. Refreshments will be served.

DROP-IN BOOK CLUB—June 11 at 11:15 a.m., *Rules of Civility* by Armor Towles

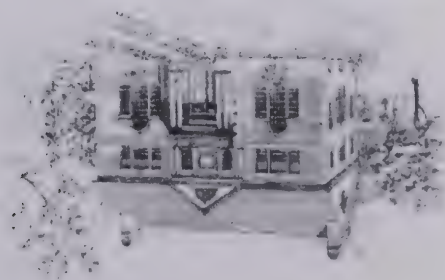
DOCUMENTARIES

Sweetgrass—June 25 at 1:00 p.m. and June 27 at 11:15 a.m. This 2009 documentary captures the stark beauty and danger of the Western landscape as modern-day shepherds on horseback herd their sheep through Montana on the long trek into the Beartooth Mountains.

Gasland—July 23 at 1:00 p.m. and July 25 at 11:15 a.m. This Academy Award nominee for best Documentary explores the practice of hydraulic fracturing—or fracking—for natural gas and its effect on the environment. From the Dallas Morning News: “An exhaustive and eye-opening look at natural-gas drilling and its potential dangers.”

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Mary Jane Springman, Editor, SFL Quarterly



John Case of the Fourth Generation in Simsbury Part 2: With Shoemaking Underway, His Tannery Opens

The first installment of this article dealt with John Case's shoemaking business, as reflected by entries in his first account book. He began his book in 1739 at the age of twenty and continued using it into the 1760s. His entries disclose his multiple business and side ventures. Like all his contemporaries, professionals and ministers included, he farmed. After farming and shoemaking, he gave much of the rest of his time and energy to the tanning of animal hides and skins.

Leather products were so important in the Connecticut Colony in the 18th Century that among the laws published by the General Court in 1702 was "An Act for Regulating of Tanners, Curriers and Cordwainers."¹ It stipulated that butchers would be fined if they gashed an ox, steer or cow hide. Furthermore, any person who engaged in the "mystery or facility of Tanning" without demonstrating his proficiency before his county court and being licensed would be fined £50. The offense of selling an improperly tanned hide merited a £20 fine. A person who practiced "the art or mystery of Currying" would also be subject to fine if he happened to mar a tanned hide or skin while he dressed it.

The Act also required that each town appoint leather sealers, officials who were to inspect and place their seal on all tanned hides before they could be sold. Leather sealers were also to search for shoes, boots or other products made of improperly tanned leather and bring the cordwainer (as shoemakers were called) to justice. Leather sealers themselves were subject to fine if they were derelict in their duties.

Simsbury appointed its first leather sealers, Daniel Foot and James Smith, in 1737.² The town probably had no commercial tanning operations before that time, although there was nothing to prohibit a farmer from producing leather for his own family's use. However, tanning was a long, physically demanding, and smelly process, so it was beneficial to have skilled tanners in a town. A tannery gave local farmers a way of profiting from the hides of the cattle that they slaughtered to feed their families and that increasingly some of them were raising to sell for export to the West Indies and to supply the military campaigns of the French and Indian War.³ Barrels of salted beef, as well as salted pork, found a ready market. The fact that John Case recorded tanning only one pig skin between 1739 and his last tannery entry in 1760 indicates that Simsbury farmers probably concentrated on beef rather than pork production.⁴

John Case's shoe business was operating by 1739, but his tannery business didn't get fully underway until October 1743. His entries for the last three months of 1743 list six customers who bought sides of leather and some smaller pieces from him.⁵ While his account book does not say where in Simsbury his tannery was located, it does contain conclusive information about the types of hides and skins he tanned. It also provides evocative hints about his tanning process.

John Case produced leather from his own animals' hides and skins or those that he bought. Quite often, too, customers brought him hides and skins to tan for them. Some authorities write that early tanners kept a part of each hide as remuneration, but Case did not. He simply entered his charge for his work in his book as debit in his customer's account, in keeping with the "money barter" system used at that time. Since in this era the town kept a record of the ear marks and brands that each farmer used to distinguish his

livestock, each hide or skin brought to Case probably bore the farmer's own registered symbol.

The two products that made up the vast majority of Case's tanning business were sole leather and upper leather. The hard, durable sole leather generally came from cowhides, but occasionally from ox or steer hides. Just two entries record bull hides. In a typical transaction, he paid William Eno £1.11.7 for a cowhide weighing fifty and a half pounds. Captain Jonathan Westover sold him a bull hide weighing twenty-seven pounds for £2. Case sold to John Terry a nine pound, three ounce side of sole leather, that is, half a hide, for £5.10.6. To tan his customer's cowhide he charged Justice of the Peace Joseph Willcoxson, £3.10.0. Tanning sole leather was the heaviest, most time consuming leather work he did. To produce good quality sole leather took more than a year.

The lighter, more pliable upper leather, which is always used for the top of shoes, he made from calf skins, kip skins and probably from the few horse hides he acquired. The term "kip" has several meanings and Case used it in at least two senses, usually spelling it "Kepskin" or "Keepskin." Kip generally refers to a skin that is in between the size of a calfskin and a small hide. He also used the term for any sort of small animal, as when he tanned and curried two woodchuck skins for Matthew Adams. Adams's account was debited 15 shillings for that service.

Case bought five "musquash" skins in 1743 from John Terry. This is his version of the Native American name for another indigenous little fur bearing animal that we now call muskrat. He never mentions beavers or raccoons, but these might be some of the small animals that he referred to as "kip."

One of his more interesting notations mentions a wolf. He credited Daniel Hayes Jr. with eleven shillings in 1752 for "a piece of a skin the wolf killed." Panthers and wolves were such a problem in the Connecticut Colony that all towns were obliged by the General Court to pay a bounty for them. Simsbury's early town records list dozens of bounties paid. The town meeting in December 1747 "Voted to pay Lt. David Holcomb out of the town treasury the sum of nine pounds in Bills of Credit of the old Tenor for the killing of three wolves Lately which were killed west of Simsbury town bounds." The next year another of Case's customers, Isaac Messenger, was awarded "five pounds in old Tenor Bills ... for the woolf which he lately killed."

Case bought the occasional deerskin; the same Lt. David Holcomb sold him three of them for £9.5.0 in 1750. Case seems to have used most of the deerskins himself for things like the pair of leather "britches" he paid Hannah Enos to make in 1743 and the three pairs he sold to customers. For some reason he had a rash of sales in deerskins in 1752, when he sold a dozen of them. The most expensive he ever sold was to Daniel Porter in 1754, a "large Buckskin" that went for £12.

Lt. David Holcomb and Thomas Barber 3rd each brought him bearskins to be tanned. He charged Barber £1.10.0, but gave no indication how the skin was to be used. How his customers used the dog skins he handled, Case never said either. He bought a dog skin from Matthew Adams and one from Peter Holcomb and tanned one for Holcomb. Lt. David Holcomb had him tan a dog skin and Andrew Robe had him tan two.

His customers favored calfskin or sheepskin for making aprons. Jacob Davis bought a sheepskin for an apron. Davis was obviously a cooper since many of his credits in the account book were for wooden items: a churn, water pail, swill pail, cider barrel and two rakes and for mending a coloring tub. Josiah Loomis, credited with weaving two coverlets and two bags, needed a sheepskin apron, too. Loomis also received credit for four baskets that someone in his household probably wove. Serajah Stratton, a farrier, blacksmith and gunsmith, paid £2 for a calfskin for an apron and Samuel Adams needed both types of skins. In each instance, Case provided the skin but did not actually make the apron.

Two other blacksmiths came to Case for leather for their bellows: Joseph Smith, whose account

John Case of the Fourth Generation in Simsbury Part 1: In the Mid-1700s, a Young Man Begins an Account Book

When he started making entries in his first ledger in 1739, John Case was a twenty year old bachelor. Beginning his own account book signaled that he was striking out on his own and that his earnings would no longer be recorded as part of the accounts of his father, John Case Sr. Whether or not he was also establishing a separate domicile is a matter for conjecture. The law at that time frowned upon single men living alone and specified a fine of twenty shillings a week for living outside his parental home unless, of course, he was someone's apprentice or servant. The law *did* allow a single man to set up his own household if he was a public official and/or had a servant, and if he had the permission of the admitted inhabitants of his town.¹

John Case met the first qualification when he was appointed to the first of his many town offices at the Simsbury annual town meeting on December 9, 1739. He was selected, along with Capt. James Cornish, Joseph Phelps Jr., and Isaac Dewey, to be a lister. Similar to today's assessor, a lister determined the value of all taxable property owned by each household in his assigned area. He turned his list over to the rate collectors who collected the rates, that is, the taxes. One collected the town rates and one the colony rates.

Significantly, John Case's forty-five-year-old father was perennially one of Simsbury's five selectmen and often the moderator who conducted the town meetings. He served as one of several haywards, the officials who inspected all grains that were to be sold and certified them as being of acceptable quality.² He also was one of four or five pound keepers, officials who impounded stray livestock and horses with no identifying earmark or brand when they were found wandering about the town. A pound keeper cared for the animals until they were either claimed and redeemed or declared abandoned. At times the older John Case was a surveyor of highways, an official that made sure that the cart paths in his area were kept free of brush and other obstacles, and he served on numerous special committees.

Earlier in 1739 the younger John Case had made his first purchase of land. According to the deed recorded on March 23, John Case Jr. bought from Stephen Terry Jr. property in the Terry's Plain section of Simsbury that was bounded by the highway, land owned by his father, land owned by Jonathan Buttolph and

About the 18th Century Simsbury Account Book Series

A series of occasional articles on 18th century Simsbury account books began in the Winter 1998/99 issue of this Simsbury Free Library's quarterly publication. Thomas W. Sharpless, Pricilla G. Bergethon, Robert B. McComb and Mary Jane Springman contributed articles to the series until the Fall/Winter 2004/05 issue. At that time, the John Case account book was deemed too fragile to be handled. Now, thanks to digital photography, all the pages in the book have been photographed. Author Springman is most grateful to the Simsbury Historical Society for allowing her to do this. After the publication of the second part of this article, the photographs will be available on disks at the historical society and the library, along with an index of John Case's patrons.

The other account books that were analyzed were those kept by Noah A. Phelps, David Phelps, Elisha Cornish, John Owen, Goodwin & Bigelow, Isaac Ensign, William and Eliphalet Mitchelson, The Terry Family, Simeon Higley and Ephraim Howard. Back issues of the Quarterly are available at the library. The account books themselves are preserved in the archives of the Simsbury Historical Society, Salmon Brook Historical Society, Connecticut Historical Society and the Connecticut State Library.

land owned by Stephen Jr. and Solomon Terry. He paid "fifty-four shillings" (amounting to £2.14.0) for "Forty Two Rods of Land."³ The roughly pie-shaped lot he bought was about a quarter of an acre and a great deal less land than his father recorded the same day, a purchase of land from Timothy Woodbridge for £400. Through inheritance, grants from the town, and purchase, John Case Sr. was by then one of the largest landowners in Simsbury.

Inside the back cover of his new account book the younger John Case wrote, "December 17th 1739 came dudly Case to work for me." Dudley Case was his sixteen-year-old first cousin.⁴ So, at the age of twenty, John Case held a town office, owned a bit of land and had an employee. He also recorded in his account book a respectable income that came from a variety of enterprises.

The enterprise that generated the most entries in his ledger was his shoe business. Over the years he made and mended hundreds of shoes. Hand and hand with that, he soon established a tanning business and then began producing leather goods and equipment, as ordered by his customers for themselves and their animals. When he became a constable, he began collecting the town rates and charging for serving legal papers. Farm products like wheat, rye and apple cider brought in income, as well as carting goods for people and charging them for the use of his pasture land, his horse, his oxen and many other things. He seems to have ventured into shop keeping in a small way, too, buying and selling some imported items like fabrics.

Also, like all males over sixteen, Case trained with the local militia. He advanced in rank throughout the years until in 1762 the Connecticut General Court made him "Captain of the 3rd company or trainband in Symsbury in the 1st regiment of this colony."⁵ He retained the title of Captain for the rest of his life. Moreover, he was Simsbury's representative to the General Court, later called the General Assembly, in seven of its May and October sessions between 1761 and 1769. But that was well in the future for the young man who began to record his business dealings in 1739.

Like all businessmen in colonial Connecticut in the mid-1700s, John Case engaged in "money barter." That is, he wrote in his account book in pounds sterling, shillings and pence the cash value of all the goods and services he provided to customers whose credit was good. When his customers provided him with goods and services, he credited them with cash value of those.⁶ His ledger does not contain all his business dealing, however. He certainly had many transactions that were true barter, things of equal value that were swapped on the spot without need to record them.

Because coins and paper money were in short supply—a situation engendered by the British government to inhibit trade in the colonies—Case could not expect to be paid in cash, although he does record some cash payments. Whenever it was time to settle accounts, he and his customer compared the records each had written in his own book and came to an agreement about whether or not one owed the other a sum to make the books balance. The goods and services that changed hands afford a look at what life was like in this corner of New England in the mid-1700s.

Shoemaker and Prospective Tanner

Young John Case was a shoemaker or, in the terminology of the day, a cordwainer. He must have served an apprenticeship, but who his master was is not recorded. There are indications that others in the Case family followed that trade. His great-grandfather John Case's estate inventory in 1704 included "Coblers lot with the 12 acres upland adjacent £06 00 00."⁷ The young John Case paid his younger cousin Jonathan Case Jr. in 1745 for making forty pairs of shoes, plus a single shoe.⁸ His younger cousin Zaccheus Case in 1751 produced seventeen pairs of shoes for which Case paid him eight shillings per pair.⁹ He also paid him for "closing a shoe," that is, stitching together the vamp and quarters, the upper parts of a shoe.

In the first few months, most of John Case's business came from making and mending shoes. Those are the two good four-letter Anglo-Saxon words he always used, make and mend. He never used the French-

General Court's "Act for Regulating Tanners...." this liquid was called "wooze" and the smell from the pit probably made delicate people a bit woozy.) Every several months the hides had to be turned and new bark introduced. Perhaps this is how Case made use of the "hook to draw hides" fashioned for him by blacksmith Stratton. He paid Samuel Adams Jr. fifteen shillings for "one day to Bark Leather." Depending on the thickness of the hides they might stay in the tanning pit for more than a year before they were pronounced leather of good quality. Then they were hung in an open shed to slowly dry.

There were several more steps before the leather was ready for use. John Case himself curried most of it, but at times he paid others to do this job. Moses Merrells devoted twenty-four and a half days over a two-year period to currying for Case and earned £37.4.0. Currier Caleb Moses Jr. earned somewhat less. The currier took care of shaving the rough-dried hides to the desired, even thickness and stretching and smoothing them. He softened the upper leather with tallow and oils and did any dyeing and polishing needed.

John Case's success as a tanner is reflected in the many hides and skins that customers brought him to tan and curry and in the many sides of leather that they bought from him. Only once did he need to give one of them credit "for the skin I spoiled." All these transactions he recorded in his ledger with ink and quill on sheets of fine English paper folded lengthwise and tied together with thread. The account book has a cover made of fine brown leather, just like the leather that he himself tanned.

By Mary Jane Springman

The final installment of this article will deal with John Case's farm, cider mill, liquor sales, fabric sales and other interests. It will touch briefly on his involvement in the French and Indian War and give more information about his customers.

Notes

1. *Acts and Laws of His Majesties Colony of Connecticut in New-England* (Boston: Connecticut General Court - Bartholomew Green and John Allen, printers, 1702; Reprinted by the Acorn Club, 1901), 65-66.
2. The town appointed leather sealers in 1737, '38 and '39 then discontinued the practice for three years, so whoever was tanning leather in the late 1730s must have stopped. The leather sealers in John Case's first few years of business were Ensign Brewster Higley, Michael Humphrey and Jonathan Buttolph.
3. The need for military provisions to sell was touched upon in "Goodwin & Bigelow: A Mercantile Venture in Colonial Simsbury" in the Summer/Fall 2001 issue of this publication. John Case's account book coincides with the Goodwin & Bigelow account book in most of the years it covers and many of the two business's customers are the same. This overlap is true to a lesser extent of the other 18th century account books studied in this series.
4. John Case posted entries in his first account book into the mid-1760s, but began his second book about 1754. After that time he began accounts for new customers in his second book and gradually transferred continuing customers' accounts there. His second book is apparently lost to history, but this first book is preserved in the Simsbury Historical Society archives.
5. The first customers at John Case's tannery were his uncle Capt. Jonathan Case, Joshua and Daniel Holcomb, Hezekiah Humphrey, Isaac Dewey and Richard Roberts Jr.
6. Allan A. MacFarlan, *Living Like an Indian: A Treasury of North American Indian Crafts and Activities*, (Mineola, NY: Dover Publication, 1961), 94. Emory Dean Keoke, Kay Marie Porterfield, *Encyclopedia of American Indian Contributions to the World* (New York: Check Books, an imprint of the Facts of File series, 2002), 279. Both are from Google Books.
7. Terminology used in the 18th century for horse tack is found in *The Farrier's and Horseman's Complete Dictionary* by Thomas Wallis, published in London in 1759 and available through Google Books.
8. H. A. Warren, "Clearing the Trail for Civilization," *Connecticut Magazine*, vol. 8, no. 2, (1903), 197. Warren quoted from Kilbourn's history of Litchfield County. Google Books.
9. *Census of Manufacturers*, Part 3, United States Bureau of the Census (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1908), 175-76. Google Books.
10. Eric Sloane, *A Museum of Early American Tools*, (New York: Ballentine Books, 1964), 48-49. The Sloane-Stanley Museum in Kent, Connecticut, has a remarkable collection of early American tools such as these.



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Mary Jane Springman, Editor, SFL Quarterly

FIRST CLASS

Simsbury Free Library Fall Events 2013

September

- Sept. 10 — 11:15 a.m. **Book Club: *Life of Pi*** by Yann Martel. Pi Patel, a zookeeper emigrating from India to North America with animals, survives a shipwreck and is lost at sea for 227 days. What really happened while he drifted on a lifeboat with the large Bengal tiger Richard Parker?
- Sept. 14 — 10:00 a.m. **Genealogy Road Show with Diane LeMay**. A session for those researching a family tree and unable to locate missing ancestors, decipher handwriting, or find French documents; also online research, Massachusetts and French-Canadian research and more. \$5 for non-members.
- Sept. 17 — 1:00 p.m. **Movie: *Life of Pi***, followed by a discussion.
- Sept. 18 — 9:00 a.m. **Bus Trip to the Cedar Hill Cemetery in Hartford**. The trip includes a walking tour of this historic cemetery and lunch at the Lincoln Culinary Institute. The bus will return to the library at 1:30 p.m. Cost is \$35 for members, \$40 for non-members. Advance reservations and payment are required. Please contact the library via e-mail (simsburyfreelibrary@gmail.com) or phone (860-408-1336).
- Sept. 24 — 1:00 p.m. **History Talk: Connecticut History in Four Episodes**. Professor Tom Ratcliff of Central Connecticut State University (CCSU) will discuss the history of Connecticut from 200 million years ago to modern times. **First Lecture:** "The Land and People from Proto-America through the Colonial Era up to 1763." Free for members, \$5 for non-members.
- Sept. 26 — 1:00 p.m. **Foreign Film: *Kon-Tiki***. This Norwegian film tells the story of legendary Norwegian explorer Thor Heyerdahl's attempt to prove his theory that Peruvians could have been the first inhabitants of Polynesia. The film chronicles the epic 101-day journey the explorer and his crew made across the Pacific on a balsa raft in 1947.
- Sept. 28—10:00 a.m. **Genealogy Road Show with Diane LeMay**. Diane will teach you things to remember when using the internet — tools and elements helpful in your research. \$5 for non members.

October

- Oct. 8 —11:15 a.m. **Bookclub: *Below the Stairs*** by Margaret Powell. This is the remarkable story of an indomitable woman who, though she served in great houses of England, never stopped aiming high.
 - Oct. 12 — 10:00 a.m. **Genealogy Road Show with Diane LeMay**. Diane will continue helping all who are researching their family tree. See the information for the September 14 and September 28 sessions. Free for members, \$5 for non-members.
 - Oct. 15 — 1:00 p.m. **History Talk: Connecticut History in Four Episodes**. Professor Tom Ratcliff of CCSU will discuss the history of Connecticut. **Second Lecture:** "The Provision State: From the Revolution to the New Constitution (1763 - 1818)." Free for members, \$5 for non-members.
 - Oct. 22 — 1:00 p.m. **Movie: *All the King's Men***. Winner of the 1950 Oscars for Best Picture and Best Actor. The movie follows a backwoods Southern lawyer who wins the hearts of his constituents by bucking the corrupt state government. Stay after the movie and compare the movie to the Pulitzer Prize winning novel of the same title.
 - Oct. 24 — 1:00 p.m. **Foreign Film: *Incendies***. Nominee for Best Foreign Language Film, 2013. The film tells the story of twins who make a life-altering discovery following the death of their mother. Upon learning that their absentee father is still very much alive and that they also have a brother they have never met, the pair travels to the Middle East on a mission to untangle their mysterious past.
-

The Earthquakes of 1755

John Case wrote the following message on a small piece of paper and attached it with a straight pin to page seventy-four of his account book. The paper has become ragged around the edges over the years and has lost a few words, but the gist of his message is clear.

on the 18th day of Nov^m AD 1755
 on Tuesday about 5 or 6 of the Clock
 in the morning was a Very Remarkable
 Earthquake which began with a [sound]
 Much Like the Roaring of wind or distant
 Thunder and was followed with very
 great shocking and the whole fram[]
 Nature seemed to tremble
 [A]nd on Saturday Next following about
 [] a Clock at Night was another []
 [ob]servable

This event became known as the Cape Ann earthquake. Modern seismologists believe the epicenter was about twenty-four miles offshore from Cape Ann, Massachusetts, and they put it between 6.0 and 6.3 on the Richter scale. It damaged more than 1,000 chimneys in Boston alone and may have caused the tsunami in the Leeward Islands in the West Indies. The earthquake inspired numerous religious writings and sermons.

The great earthquake and tsunami that destroyed much of Lisbon, Portugal, took place about two weeks earlier, on November 1, 1755.



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Index to Customers' Signatures

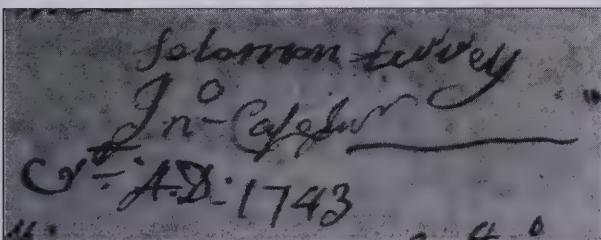
An index listing all 265 customers who had accounts with John Case is available at the Simsbury Historical Society and the Simsbury Free Library. Those who placed their signatures in the book are listed below. Sometimes a signature is the only tangible thing remaining of an 18th-century ancestor.

Joseph Adams, 1752-38
 Matthew Adams, 1746-31
 Samuel Adams Jr., 1750-20
 William Barber, 1756-67
 Samuel Beman, 1745-27
 Capt. Jonathan Case, 1753-22
 Noah Case, 1761-46
 Rene Cosset, 1751-70
 Joseph Fowler, 1748-1

Gershom Goff, 1755-39
 Isaac Goff, 1755, *iii*
 Abel Gossard, 1755-32
 Matthew Griffin (mark), 1756-37
 Henry Grimes, 1753-58, 83
 Elisha Harrington, 1763-59
 John Hoskins, 1743-18
 Jonathan Humphrey Jr., 1746-45
 Thomas Marvin, 1755-59

Moses Merrells, 1752-42
 Israel Murrison, 1757-40
 John Owen, 1755-50
 Jacob Pettibone, 1757-44
 Hezekiah Phelps, 1753-42
 Abraham Pinney, 1745-4
 Solomon Terry, 1743-14

Page numbers are in italics.



Solomon Terry and John Case signed the reckoning of Terry's account declaring it balanced with no value due to either man. After the death of his father in 1752, Case no longer wrote Junior following his name.

included a credit for "New laying plow irons, and Noah Gleason, who had once shod Case's horse. Case didn't specify what type of leather he provided, but he charged Joseph Smith five shillings for "a piece of leather to mend Belowses." Noah Gleason paid £22 for "4 sides of Leather for Bellowses."

Gleason also bought a piece of leather to cover his cartridge box and had Case make him two tumplines. Colonists learned from Native Americans to use tumplines to carry heavy loads. According to author Allan A. MacFarlan, a tumpline is "a strong, soft leather headband ranging from 2 to 3 inches in width with two narrow but strong leather lines from 6 to 8 feet long fastened one on each side of the headband. The headband is placed high on the forehead and the duffle carried on the back, attached by the two leather thongs. Sometimes tumpline users pack with only the tumplines, while others also use the shoulder straps of the pack to carry the load."⁶

The Reverend Mr. Gideon Mills of the First Society's Congregational Church paid Case two shillings for mending his portmantle. That would be the minister's large traveling case made of stiff leather, probably sole leather, which opened into two compartments. The archaic English word portmantle is a variation of the French *portmanteau*.

Serajah Stratton came to Case in 1745 for a strap of leather for his drum and again in 1747 for a calf skin for a drumhead. In 1750 Stratton was back for a "turner's strap," probably a belt to turn a lathe.

Case made all manner of straps. He sold quite a number of bell straps, which people used to attach bells around their animals' necks. In this time period farm crops were fenced to keep animals out. Sheep, cows and horses were allowed to forage freely. (Pigs wore yokes so that they couldn't get under fences.) It was much easier to locate an animal that had wandered off if you could hear its bell. In 1749 he noted that he had sold a bell strap worth five shillings to "my Hon^d grandmother Sarah Case."

People came to Case for various other pieces of equipment for their animals which he fashioned from both sole and upper leather he had tanned. Many customers needed bridles for their horses. He merely sold the leather to some, but made the bridles for others. He charged Widow Mary Eno £1.5.0 for "a bridle and making." Peter Holcomb needed a bridle and a pair of reins. Isaac Goff paid three shillings and six pence for leather for a bridle and collar. John Terry twice bought leather for parts of collars. By 1757 thirty-one individuals had come to him for bridles, collars and reins.

Only one person, Thomas Barber 2nd, bought a new saddle from him; he paid £20 for it. John Barber paid Case fifteen shillings for leather and four shillings for half a day's work to mend his saddle. Two customers needed male-straps and one customer needed a crupper to keep his saddle from sliding forward. Jacob Pettibone paid him thirteen shillings for a girth and stirrup leather. Women often rode behind the horseman on a pillion and he mended several of those. Elizabeth Hoskins needed new straps for her pillion.⁷

In his article "Clearing the Trail for Civilization" historian H. A. Warren wrote that travel at this time was by horseback because the roads in this area were too rough for wagons and carriages. Saddle and pillion, he wrote, were regarded by the upper classes as "articles of especial convenience and gentility." "Horses were trained to carry double and it was not uncommon to see father, mother and at least one child mounted on the same horse," he said.⁸

All the hauling of crops and goods that John Case recorded in his account book was done by oxen and cart. Some of the straps that he supplied may have been used in gear for oxen, but he never specified that. For his own oxen he once bought two ox yokes and two pairs of ox bows from James Tuller. From that it can be surmised that he owned two pairs of oxen.

As mentioned earlier, one of the major exports from Connecticut at this time was barrels of salted beef and pork. John Case did a little business in pork, but for a period of time he sold large amounts of beef. Most of his customers were probably buying meat for their own family's use, but those men who bought it in

great quantities must have been exporters. For instance, during the summer of 1747 Samuel Adams Jr. bought 234¼ pounds of beef at eleven pence per pound, paying Case a total of £10.5.0. His beef sales were concentrated in the years 1747 and 1748, suggesting that beef production was a short-term business venture, perhaps to generate a supply of hides to tan.

However, he did make sporadic beef sales in later years. In 1751 Case sold Serajah Stratton "the best piece of beef," weighing seven and a quarter pounds, for almost two shillings a pound. Ashbill Goff also bought five pounds of the "best piece" during the winter of 1751-52, paying 8 shillings, 6 pence. There is no hint as to what cut of beef these men considered the "best piece," but perhaps they were referring to what is now called the tenderloin. On two occasions he sold mutton – six pounds to Josiah Riley and three to the "Messrs. Phelps."

Entries in Case's account book document some of what he did during the process of tanning hides and skins to turn them into sole leather and upper leather. He could have dealt with some fragile and furred skins by tawing rather than tanning them, but there is nothing in the book to indicate this. To prepare a hide or skin to be tanned, Case trimmed legs and neck from the piece and, if it was a large hide, he split it lengthwise into sides. Next he would lay the piece on a rounded beam and scrape away excess tissue from the underside, leaving intact the middle layer of skin called the corium or dermis. For this scraping, blacksmith Serajah Stratton had supplied him with a fleshing knife – a long, curved blade with a handle at each end. When finished scraping, he thoroughly cleaned the piece. One method of cleaning was to put it in a brook or stream for a day or so.

To begin the process of removing the hair from the hide or skin, he soaked it in a solution containing lime. One entry in his book is for "money to buy Lime" from Thomas Barber 3rd, whose account was credited with £3. The number of months of soaking needed to loosen the hair depended on the type of hide or skin. He scraped the loosened hair away with a tool similar to the fleshing knife, then removed the lime by soaking the piece in "bate," a solution made of dung. Dog and hen dung were preferred. Case reported a great deal of dung being loaded and carted, but he never distinguished one type from another. (Isaac Goff settled his account in 1753 with twenty cartloads of dung, most of which probably was spread on Case's fields.) In addition to de-liming hides and skins, bate loosened their fibers to prepare them to absorb the tanning ooze. Most necessary in the preparation of upper leather, it also softened them.

Once a number of pieces had been fleshed, de-haired and bated, it was time to lay them away in a tan pit, which was a square or rectangular hole that could be six to eight feet deep. A United States government report on manufacturing maintains that colonial tanners lined their pits with wood plank.⁹ Other authorities say they lined them with impermeable materials. The account book records much timber felled and wood carted, sledged and sawn. It also gives Thomas Barber credits twice in 1748 for fetching and carting loads of clay for Case. The clay must have come from property he owned since there was no charge for it.

Case gave both Hezekiah Humphrey and Isaac Goff credits for helping to "lay away Leather" and Samuel Adams Jr. for "a day about hides." To become leather the hides and skins had to absorb the tannin and other natural chemicals present in bark. Oak bark was favored, but hickory and others could be used for various purposes. Again, Case never indicated which type of bark he harvested for his tannery, but his accounts show many credits given to men for things like "a days work to git bark," "help fetch bark" and "carting a load of bark." He gave Eli Strickland a credit for a day and a half to "shave bark," which might refer to stripping it from felled timber with tools like bark spuds and peeling chisels.¹⁰ Samuel Adams Jr. got credit for "a day to thrash bark." Many early tanners crushed the bark in an animal-driven mill, but it seems that in 1747 Adams smashed it with a threshing flail.

The hides and skins were placed in layers in the tanning pit on a bed of crushed bark with more bark between each layer and on top. Water permeated with bark, the ooze, filled the pit. (In the Connecticut

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John Case of the Fourth Generation in Simsbury Part 3: Farming for Self-Sufficiency and Profit

John Case's first account book, in which he recorded transactions from 1739 into the 1760s, reveals the bounty of his fields, garden, orchard, pasture lands and woodlots. His farm produced most of the food that his family and their animals needed, fuel to heat their home, and lumber for building. Since grains often served as a medium of financial exchange, they figure prominently in his business record. Indian corn got the most mention, followed by rye, wheat, oats, barley and buckwheat.

Between 1740 and 1767 Case gave seventeen people credit for Indian corn, generally accepting a bushel or two at a time. Once he paid Widow Mary Griffin slightly less than the others, commenting "this bushel of In^d corn was wet and not merchantable." He didn't confide how he and his family made use of the bushel that he couldn't resell. Sometimes the entire debt in an account was paid in corn, as when Case noted "Rec^d of Jonathan Eno by 3 bushels of In^d Corn the balance of his acc^t." In those days the word "corn" signified grain of any sort, so John Case was usually careful in his ledger to distinguish Indian corn from the rest of the grains he traded.

On the debit side, Case's best customer by far for Indian corn was the Reverend Mr. Gideon Mills of the Congregational Church who, over a period of seven years, bought forty-eight bushels and a peck.¹ That they usually were bushels of dried kernels is nicely illustrated by Case's notation that once Rev. Mills carried away "In^d corn in y^e ear so much as to make 6 bushels & a peck after it was shelled." An analysis of the minister's account reveals that the price of Indian corn steadily rose. The approximately 161 bushels Case sold to twenty-seven customers far outstripped the amount that he purchased. Without a doubt, the difference was supplied by Indian corn that Case himself grew.

Case planted his Indian corn in small hills as the Native Americans had taught the Pilgrims to do. He credited Isaac Goff fifteen shillings for "one day at Hilling." Hilling was the term for increasing the height of the planting mounds once the stalks had grown sufficiently.² One benefit of hilling was the stability it gave the stalks during storms.

Samuel Adams Jr. came twice with his hired man to husk corn; Jehiel Messenger and Isaac Goff each came once. If Case had any of the social husking bees that are often written about, the account book bears no witness. The same men, with the addition of Daniel Porter, came several times to "thrash and fan corn." Case had some sort of fanning machine to use to blow the chaff from grain, for he credited Maskel Bacon twice for "covering a fann." He also credited Widow Ann Hays for an old corn sieve.

Case bought a bushel of seed corn from Josiah Alford in 1745. By the 1750s he had begun to sell seed corn to a number of men, including Rev. Mr. Gideon Mills, who seems to have taken up growing the crop by 1753. On one occasion he himself picked three acres of corn for Samuel Cowles and on another occasion he sent Moses, who seems to have been his hired man, to pick corn for Josiah Riley.

The fences around Case's fields weren't always enough to keep out wandering animals. He recorded that Joseph Messenger owed him "2 bushels of In^d corn...for the Damage his horse did in my corn." Nathaniel Messenger reimbursed him for damage done by his hogs and John Slater paid him for "Damage his Cattle did

in my corn some years ago." He charged Ephraim Egelstone not only for damage his cattle did but also for driving them all the way back to the Scotland section of town (now a part of Bloomfield).

Case had a field of corn on the west bank of the Farmington River, shown by his £1 credit to Samuel Adams Jr. for helping to "pick and cart corn from hopmeadow." Another day he paid Adams £1 for "carting corn from y^e River." Elijah Case helped him by "carting a load of In^d corn to Hartford" for £5. Wednesdays were market days in Hartford, but he could have been sending it to a pre-arranged buyer.

Of all the grains imported to New England by Europeans, Case profited the most from English rye. His accounts name thirty-four local people who bought about 110 bushels of the grain. Rye was less expensive than Indian corn and decreased in value over time. He accepted payment in rye from Reuben Slater for the balance of his account. Sergt. Daniel Addams took home "32 Sheaves to make 2 bushel" of the grain, which he would have to thresh and fan (or winnow) himself. As with corn, Case depended on several of his neighbors to help with the harvesting and processing.

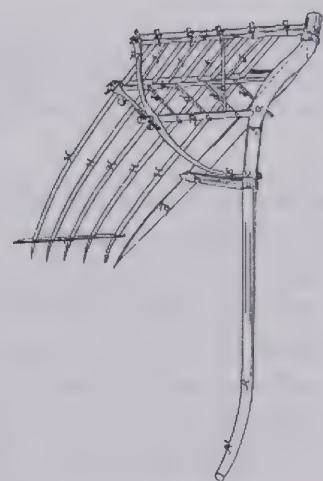
Jemima Barber bought rye mixed with Indian corn; such mixtures used for bread were called maslin or meslin and more commonly consisted of rye and wheat.³ The only mention of already-ground grain was his sale to Isaac Goff of "most a bushel of Rye meal." Generally people ground small batches of grain in a hand quern or with a mortar and pestle or took it to a miller, who might take a percentage of the meal or flour as his toll. Simsbury's first gristmill began operation about 1680 with power supplied by Hop Brook.⁴

Wheat, while it was valued for the fine flour it yielded, was subject to smut or mildew thus was chancy to grow.⁵ This might be what happened to the "bushel of poor wheat" that Widow Esther Holcomb brought Case in 1752. Case had a wheat field in the parish of West Simsbury (now the Town of Canton) as shown by his entry of a charge against Serajah Stratton in 1758 for "damage his horse did in my wheat at Cherry's Brook." As with the other grains, Case had debits and credits for threshing and fanning wheat.

By the 1750s Case had acquired a cradle scythe to harvest grains. He cradled an acre and a quarter of wheat for the Widow Rebecca Riley and an acre and a half of wheat and oats for John Saxton. As one expert explained in 1745, a cradle scythe "lays [the grain] in even Rows, fitter for binding into Sheaves than when it is mowed with a bare Sithe in the confused loose way."⁶ A cradle scythe was heavier than a regular scythe and required quite a bit of skill. A reaper was known by the smoothness of his finished row. If the standing straw left behind was choppy and ribbed, it announced that he wasn't very competent.⁷ Besides Case himself, Eli Strickland and Richard Adams used the cradle scythe. To sharpen the scythe in the field they took with them a rubstone such as the old one that Widow Riley sold to Case.

There are fewer entries having to do with oats. Solomon Terry paid him £1 for four bushels in 1745 and Isaac Goff paid him £2.8.0 in 1754, so the price rose considerably. Again, the Rev. Mr. Mills was his best customer. Most sales were by the bushel, but Samuel Cowles took home seven sheaves. Samuel Smith got credit for binding into sheaves an acre of oats and Gershom Goff got credit for pitching oats.

Case borrowed Daniel Hoskin's oat riddle and had to give him credit when he broke it. An oat riddle was a cylindrical wooden sieve with mesh openings of almost an inch. After being threshed from the grain's kernels, the chaff (hulls and beards), were shaken through an oat riddle to strain out the best chaff for use in bedding. Of all the grains, oats produced the most elastic and dust-free chaff.⁸ Case bought a chaff bed for £3 from Samuel Adams Jr. He had Daniel Brown weave him eleven and a quarter yards of bed tick, the fabric



Cradle Scythe

used to make a case for feather or chaff beds. Jacob Pettibone and Josiah Loomis each wove him two "coverlids," or coverlets. Jonathan Phelps had his daughter Martha do quilting for a day and Joseph Humphrey Jr. sold him bed rails.

Case sold only four bushels worth of barley and never bought any. Barley was valued as a food, but not as much as it had been by his immigrant English forebears as the prime ingredient for beer. Colonials of Case's generation preferred other alcoholic beverages, as will be discussed later. He probably did brew some beer, as he bought a bushel of malt from William Barber and several pounds of hops from John Terry and Daniel Hoskins Jr. He also owned a mesh (mash) tub, which he bought for £1 from Joseph Messenger.

Very little buckwheat changed hands. Case once paid Richard Adams for "2 days cradling Buckwheat," Daniel Porter to thresh it and Samuel Adams for carting some.

In addition to grains, the field crops that his records show he cultivated were turnips, peas, beans, potatoes, tobacco, and flax, as well as grass and hay for his animals. He occasionally accepted cabbages and pumpkins from his customers as barter. Turnips and their greens served as food for both the family and their animals and they, too, were often bartered. To improve his pastures and hayfields Case got seed for clover and herd's-grass from Joseph Higley.

In a society that used large animals for labor, transportation, meat, leather and wool, pastureland and hayfields were of prime importance. One authority estimates that it took four acres of land to keep one cow.⁹ That Case had ample land devoted to pasture and hay is shown by the numerous times he rented pastures to others and boarded their horses and livestock. Richard Adams was a frequent customer. Over five-year period, Case pastured a mare and a bull and boarded as many as three oxen for Adams and arranged for him to have the use of Josiah Riley's bog pasture. Horses and cattle were Case's most frequent boarders, but he accepted other animals, too. He charged Noah Humphrey Jr. £1.5.0 for "wintering a sheep and raising lamb" and he kept sheep for several other people, too. Once he kept pigs for a few days.

In three instances he mentioned what he fed the animals. Gershom Goff's steers got straw and Jacob Pettibone's oxen got bushes and straw. Simon Baxter paid four shilling a week for three weeks for his horse to get "y^e best hay and watering him." The next time Baxter only paid two shillings per week, so he must have concluded that his horse didn't need special treatment.

Case called on a number of local men over the years to help him mow and make hay. Some came themselves, some sent their sons or hired men, and Andrew Robe sent his "Negro." Three black people are mentioned in the account book, never by name. They were most likely slaves. Philip Goss and Widow Mary Griffin each made purchases for their "Negro." Tradition in the Griffin family holds that Mary De Lacy Griffin, widow of the well-to-do sea captain Stephen Griffin, was a part-Spanish woman from the West Indies. At one time the Griffins had three slaves.¹⁰ All of the black people received shoes made by Case and their shoes cost about as much as those ordered for the rest of household. Robe's man got a pair of channel pumps. Of the three, he was the only one sent to do farm work. He was also trusted by Robe with handling money.

Case himself sometimes went to mow and make hay for other farmers, especially when he was young. A bachelor of twenty-five in 1744, he charged Joseph Fowler £1 for "2 days mowing and find entertainment for myself." In later years he often sent Moses to mow and rake hay. Case bought rakes from Benjamin Holcomb and Jacob Davis. Every so often people bought grass from Case. Grass for a load of hay cost Ashbill Goff £2. As with all field crops, Case both paid for carting and charged for the service. One winter he sledded a load of hay to Rev. Mr. Mills.

Keeping meadows in good shape to be pastures involves periodically removing the bushes from them. Case credited ten men, including Andrew Robe's Negro, with cutting bushes. One time he stated that the bush cutting was done in Terry's Plain, which is on the east side of the Farmington River.

A typical eighteenth-century New England farm supported one horse, two oxen, three or four cows, one or two swine and a flock of nine or ten sheep.¹¹ John Case had at least this number of animals. It is impossible to determine how many cattle, pigs and sheep he had at a specific time, but he definitely had an "old mare" and a horse and he seems to have had two pairs of oxen.

He purchased pigs, both sows and hogs. He only twice mentions selling any. Most years he called on William Eno to spay the swine, but once Jacob Pettibone came. Likewise, he referred to calves, heifers, cows, steers, oxen and bulls. William Case, Josiah Riley and Sergt. Daniel Adams provided bulls to service his cows. He sold beef, as told in part two of this article, but rarely sold cattle on the hoof.

Case recorded selling mutton and wool by the pound, and sheep; he had men come to shear sheep. Henry Grimes was the only one he credited for "breaking wool," that is, separating the various types of wool contained in each fleece.¹² Thomas Holcomb combed worsted, meaning that he prepared long-staple fibers that were spun into fine worsted yarn. Widow Ann Hays's daughter carded short-staple wool fibers.¹³ Widow Hays and her daughter spun for him, as did Henry Grimes. Someone in the Gershom Goff household knitted a pair of worsted stockings and several others knitted stockings of unspecified type; a pair from Widow Hays were tow (coarse linen). Case also debited some customers for yarn and stockings that they got from him. He provided Widow Hays with a woolen sheet and he bought £1.5.0 worth of woolen rags from Dr. Samuel Lee.

Eleven of Case's customers got credit for weaving.¹⁴ Jemima Barber was the only woman named, but Thomas Holcomb's and Gershom Goff's unnamed daughters also wove. Case described most of the fabric as "plain cloth" and it varied in length from the twenty-eight yards woven by Thomas Holcomb to as little as a yard and a half. The plain cloth from Jacob Pettibone was for "woman's wear." The weavers also produced "shirting." Daniel Hoskins Jr. wove ten yards of "Check shirting" and he is the only weaver who produced "fine cloath." In addition to the bed tick and coverlets mentioned earlier, the weavers produced sackings, bags and something he described as "7 yards of aprons." Much of the fabric seems to have been woolen, but some he specified was linen or tow.

In addition to the homespun fabric, Case occasionally accepted in trade and sold several types of imported yardage, such as, chintz, shalloon, holland, silk and velvet. He also traded in notions and accessories like ribbon, buttons, pins, handkerchiefs and neckcloths.

Case didn't record how many acres he devoted to flax, the source of linen, but a number of entries show he grew and processed it. Preparing the flax plant's fibers for the spinning wheel involved about twenty laborious and often dirty steps.¹⁵ Case hired local men to pull, brake and dress flax. The plant, root and all, was pulled out of the ground and then retted, or soaked, by one of several methods to rot the stalks a bit and loosen the fibers. Then the stalks were beaten using a flax-brake, a hand-powered wooden contraption with a pounding arm that was brought down with force on the stalks to break up the unwanted woody parts. Case acquired an old flax-brake from John Slater Jr. for three shillings. An important part of dressing the flax fibers was hatchelling, which combed the shorter fibers out of the longer ones and aligned them lengthwise. This was done by drawing the strands through rows of long iron or steel teeth set in a board. Isaac Barber made 120 hatchel teeth for Case, charging him £9. John Slater charged £1 to set hatchel teeth.

Of the five people who received credits for spinning the long flax fibers into "lining yarn," as he calls it, Widow Ann Hays and her daughter are mentioned the most. They probably stayed for a time with the Case family while they spun, but one entry is for spinning they did "att home." Jemima Barber got credit for spinning "11 runs of Tow yarn." Tow is inferior linen made with short fibers.

Two of John Case's customers were clothiers. A clothier's trade was the finishing of woven woolen cloth by cleansing it of dirt and oils and thickening it. Newington resident Israel Boardman was a clothier who is said to have had a mill in Simsbury, most likely a fulling mill.¹⁶ He had credits for dressing two pieces of cloth for Case. Simsbury's Jonathan Noble got £3.10.0 in credit for dressing eleven and three-quarters yards at

six shillings a yard and for other dressing. Case also credited him with "pressing 11 yr^d of plain Cloath" and "Colouring yarn." In his reckoning, Case prefaced Jonathan Noble's name with "Mr." signifying that he had a high standing in the community. Incidentally, Case himself owned a coloring tub, which he had cooper Jacob Davis mend, and he bought the dye indigo from William Willcoxon Jr.

Case used his oxen for plowing and other field labor and also for carting. For example, for £10 he carted a load of pork to Hartford and brought back a hogshead of molasses for Rev. Ebenezer Mills. Another time he brought a load of tar to Hartford. He also hired others to cart for him.

John Case charged for the use of his horses once or twice a year beginning in 1751 when Ichabod Miller needed his "horse and mare" to harrow. Most of the time, though, his customer used his horse to go somewhere. Destinations in Connecticut included Salmon Brook, Cyder Brook, Hartford, Hartland, Farmington, Suffield, Windsor, and Wallingford. The purpose of Jacob Davis's trip to Canaan in 1756 was to get iron. The longest and only out-of-colony journey was to Albany, New York; Joseph Grimes paid £7.10.0 in November 1755 for use of the horse to go there. Case rented someone else's horse four times. Three times he went to Hartford and once in 1743 he paid Timothy Adams a shilling for "your mare to warn training," probably meaning that he rode the mare to inform the local militia of a training day. Once he became a constable, Case and his horse delivered writs of attachment and execution from the local magistrates to quite a few local men, most of whom were being sued for debt.

When it was time to slaughter any of the large animals, John Case sometimes had help. One time he debited Serajah Stratton's account seven shillings for "half a day to kill his ox," then credited him the same amount the next month for helping him with the same chore. Case always used the verb "kill," rather than slaughter. Since this job took half a day it probably included butchering. Case sold beef, veal, mutton and pork. He also dealt in suet, tallow and grease, especially grease for making soap.

Along with fields and pastures, the Case family had a kitchen garden to provide vegetables for their own consumption. Case paid Sergt. Daniel Adams once for plowing his garden and another man for tending his garden for half a day. In 1752 he charged Newington clothier Israel Boardman £3 for "use of a garden east of y^e street." Boardman also paid him £12 for "use of the house" that same year and fifteen shillings for "pasturing his mare in y^e Meadow and home lott from 20th of April to 1st day of June." (The next year clothier Jonathan Nobel paid Case £4 for "the use of half of y^e house" for five months.)

In addition to dressing cloth for him, Boardman repaid Case with twenty-three pounds of dead feathers. A dead feather is one that is molted by a fowl rather than being plucked from it. They are somewhat less desirable than the plucked feathers for use as stuffing in bedding. It would be hard to imagine a colonial farm without a flock of chickens and some ducks, geese and turkeys, but the account book mentions only two hens, which were a payment from Reuben Slater.

In one instance Case rented some of his land, one acre to Ichabod Miller, a blacksmith, for £4 in 1748. He himself had rented "2 acres of land to plant" from Elias Slater for £2 the year before.

An apple orchard, along with a vegetable garden, was a feature of every farm family's home lot. Even the Native Americans cultivated apples, European imports, by the 1700s.¹⁷ Apples were used fresh and dried and they were made into cider and vinegar.

John Case employed men to trim his apple trees and pick his apples. He himself went to "shake apples" for Reverend Mills and for Widow Rebecca Riley. Case both bought and sold apples by the bushel. As a young man he assisted Joseph Fowler with making cider, spending one day "cutting the cheese." The apples were ground to a pulp, called pomace, usually in an animal-powered mill. Then the pomace was taken to the press and put in layers several inches deep enclosed in twisted straw. The layers of pomace and straw were called "cheese." With pressure the liquid cider was squeezed from the cheese.¹⁸ The solids remaining in

the cheese could be fed to livestock.

At first Case used Sergt. Daniel Adams's cider mill to make cider for himself, but he seems to have acquired his own mill before long. He charged Micah Case for the "use of cyder mill to make 9 barrels." Occasionally Case bought cider from others, sometimes bringing his own barrel to be filled, but he sold at least twice as much as he bought. A sale to Thomas Barber 2nd was for a barrel of boiled cider and it cost £3.10.0 compared to the usual £2 for a barrel. Fresh cider was boiled until it was a sweet concentrate, similar to the way maple sap is reduced to make maple syrup (which was never mentioned in the ledger). This cider concentrate made delicious desserts, especially with dried apples. The other sweeteners noted in the ledger are honey, sugar and molasses.

In conjunction with cider sales, a good many wooden barrels changed hands. Several of Case's customers were coopers since he credited them with barrels and hooping barrels. The going rate for a cider barrel was between sixteen shillings and £1. Evidence is strongest that Noah Case, Jacob Davis and Thomas Barber 3rd were coopers; Solomon Terry also hooped barrels. The Connecticut Code of Laws of 1650 stipulated that a barrel was to contain twenty-eight gallons.

As mentioned earlier, colonials of the fourth generation didn't make much beer. Barley was hard to grow in New England and apples thrived. The preferred drink of everyone, wealthy, poor or middling, young and old, was cider. Plain water was thought unhealthy to drink and some of it was. Some streams were polluted by waste from grist mills, saw mills, fulling mills, tanning operations, flax retting and many other industrial practices. Cider was fermented to preserve it, but its alcohol content was low compared to other common beverages.

Colonial Connecticut strictly regulated the distribution and sale of liquor. Without a license, John Case could not have sold liquor by the quart or gallon as he did. Three of his ledger notations concern metheglin. He sold a quart to Joseph Humphrey Jr. and another to the Messrs. Phelps. Metheglin was an alcoholic beverage made of fermented honey and water, like mead, but with various herbs and spices added for flavor. He could have made the drink himself since he kept bees, however he credited John Saxton for "money accounted with his wife for Metheaglon," so Mrs. Saxton may have made the drink.

His accounts show that eight men bought quarts of brandy, which sold for one or two shillings. Isaac Goff considered it medicine and bought a quart when he had measles. Case doesn't specify the type of brandy. It's possible that some was locally made apple brandy, but most likely it was imported.

Rum got the most mention by far in the account book and on a paper tucked between its pages. No fewer than thirty-five men bought rum from Case by the quart or the gallon. As a historian of beverages pointed out, "The colonists consumed rum when drawing up a contract, selling a farm, signing a deed, buying goods or settling a suit."¹⁹ It was taken straight or used as part of various punch recipes. Rum came from the West Indies or the many distilleries in the Boston area.

Case benefited from owning woodlots to supply him with firewood. He sold practically no wood, but credited a number of men for carting loads of wood for him. One time he used Jonathan Buttolph's oxen "to fetch 2 load of wood." In addition to fuel, he used some of this wood to construct fences. Several men worked at "holing posts" to receive the fence rails and he paid Ashbill and Isaac Goff for "gitting Rayles and make a fence." He paid John Hoskins for "slats for a gate."

Andrew Robe sent his Negro for "2 days make a fence at cherry's brook." This entry and several others show that Case was beginning to farm land in the parish of West Simsbury, now the town of Canton, where Cherry Brook is located. In June 1755 he paid Jonathan Holcomb £1 for "a day to Cherry's Brook to lay out land."

Candlewood was another product of forest land. Whole trees were cut down only for candlewood,

resinous splints used as substitutes for candles.²⁰ His customer Dr. Samuel Lee bought this item.

It's clear from his accounts that Case was felling timber and assembling lumber for building projects. He mentions a shop and a barn and it is known that he built a new house for himself about 1756.²¹ The shop must have been finished about 1747, as he had John Terry install glass in the windows, and in 1749 Samuel Adams Jr. worked "about leather" in the shop.

Logging was winter work for farmers; moving timber was easier when the ground was frozen. The draught chains he recorded would be used by his oxen or horses to twitch, or drag, the timber from his woodlot. During the winter of 1753/54 Case began harvesting timber in a major way. He called on eight men to fell, hew and cart timber for him that season.

Sergt. Daniel Adams spent half a day in January "to help git a plate" and Samuel Adams Jr. spent a January day "after plate." Plates were horizontal timbers used to support rafters, ceiling joists, and other structural members.²² Plates ran the entire length of the building and the old growth forests of Case's time yielded these tall trees. These large beams were squared with a chisel edged axe or an adze.²³ He credited Haynes Woodbridge £1.2.0 for selling him an axe.

Timber meant for smaller pieces of lumber was sawn. Case may have owned an interest in a sawmill because he charged Stephen Pettibone Jr. for use of a sawmill. Several other men paid him for sawing boards.

Later in 1754 and the next year he himself accumulated thousands of feet of boards and other lumber. Benjamin Sweeney sawed him 740 feet of board and 72 feet of slitwork. Slitwork was used as studs in walls.²⁴ He bought 400 feet of chestnut board for £4.18.0, 365 feet of square board for £5.5.0, 345 feet of wane board for £4.4.0 and 180 feet of plank for £2.14.0 and much more. He bought shingles by the thousands, too.

In April 1754 at least ten men assisted him with framing a barn. Samuel Tuller came the most number of days in April and he is also credited with being there for "raising." In July and August the two men who most frequently came to assist him, Isaac Goff and Samuel Adams Jr., spent several days "boarding barn," that is, covering the outside. It appears that Goff laid a floor and made stables. Adams, Noah Case and Thomas Marvin worked at shingling.

No doubt John Case worked alongside the men, and his growing family was there to watch. His firstborn, John Jr., was seven years old that spring. Sadly, his second child, Giles, had died in February. Seth was four, Sarah was two, and Asa had just had his first birthday. Later his wife Sarah gave birth to Mary, then a second Giles, George, twins Levi and Judah, and lastly Abigail, born in November 1763.

John Case's father didn't live to see this barn. The senior John Case died in December 1752. Case recorded in his account book that he paid Thomas Marvin £1.10.0 for "making a coffin for my father." He paid Jacob Pettibone for digging graves for his father and his son Giles, who lie beside each other in Simsbury Cemetery in the center of town.

Considering the date of the son Giles's illness, Ensign Brewster Higley probably was the medical person who attended him. Case wrote "the above acc^t is Ballanced on ac^t of En^s Higleys Doctoring my family when sick." The Higley family history relates that Higley, an ensign in the militia, was a self-taught physician and surgeon who owned a human skeleton and who "enjoyed considerable neighborhood patronage."²⁵ Dr. Isaac Phelps's account was similarly balanced for "doctoring," and Jacob Read was credited for doctoring, too. Dr. Josiah Topping received credit for "a portion of Physick," and Dr. Samuel Lee pulled John Case's tooth and two of his son John's. Doctors Hezekiah Phelps, Daniel Hooker and James Poisson had accounts, but never gave any medical service. A Dr. McLean of Hartford is mentioned in John Saxton's account.

On the last page of the account book, someone carefully recorded the birth dates of John and Sarah Case's children. That person also wrote "Captain John Case departed this life May the 24th 1776, aged 58;

Sarah Case, wife of Capt. John Case, departed this life December 19th 1805, aged 81; Seth Case departed this life June 4 1813 in the State of Ohio." Not mentioned was the death of John Case Jr., who died at age thirty a year after his father. John Case's account book rests in the archives of the Simsbury Historical Society.

By Mary Jane Springman

Notes

1. Rev. Gideon Mills resided in Simsbury from 1743 until 1755. See Noah A. Phelps, *History of Simsbury, Granby and Canton from 1642 to 1845* (Hartford: Press of Case, Tiffany and Burnham, 1845), 72.
2. Jerald E. Brown, *The Years of the Life of Samuel Lane, 1718-1806* (Hanover and London: University Press of New England, 2000), 168.
3. Howard S. Russell, *A Long, Deep Furrow: Three Centuries of Farming in New England* (Hanover, New Hampshire: University Press of New England, 1976), 25, 53, 93, 132-133.
4. Lucius I. Barber, *A Record and Documentary History of Simsbury* (Simsbury, Connecticut: The Abigail Phelps Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1931), 92-93.
5. Russell, 132.
6. William Ellis, *Agriculture Improv'd or The Practice of Husbandry Display'd*, vol. 2 (London: T. Osborne in Gray's Inn, 1745), 16. (Found on Google Books.)
7. William Fream, *Elements of Agriculture: A Text-book Prepared Under the Authority of the Royal Agricultural Society of England*, 3rd ed. (London: John Murray, Albemarle Street, 1892), 206. (Found on Google Books.)
8. Henry Stephens, *The Book of the Farm*, 2nd ed., vol.1 (Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood and Sons, 1852), 414, 456, 474. This book explains the special qualities of and uses for types of straw and chaff. (Found on Goggle Books.)
9. Brown, 153.
10. Mary Jane Springman and Betty Finnell Guinan, *East Granby: The Evolution of a Connecticut Town*, (Canaan, New Hampshire: Phoenix Publishing, 1983), 66. From Duane N. Griffin, *Genealogy of the Descendants of Sergeant John Griffin*, (n.p., 1971). Stephen Griffin was the grandson of John Griffin, one of the first settlers of Simsbury.
11. Brown, 152.
12. John Luccock, *An Essay on Wool: Containing a Particular Account of the English Fleece* (London: Printed for J. Harding, St. James Street, 1809), 139-141. (Found on Google Books.)
13. Stephens, 211. This book explains combing and carding wool.
14. Customers credited with weaving are: Jemima Barber, Daniel Brown, Gershom Goff, Thomas Holcomb, Daniel Hoskins Jr., Francis and Josiah Loomis, Nathaniel Messenger, Jacob Pettibone, Jonathan Phelps, and Justice Joseph Willcockson.
15. Alice Morse Earle, *Home Life in Colonial Days* (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1898), 173. This book has a twenty-one page chapter "Flax Culture and Spinning." (Found on Google Books.)
16. Henry R. Stiles, *The History of Ancient Wethersfield*, vol. 2 (New York: Grafton Press, 1904), 2:123.
17. Russell, 107, 146. Russell cites Charles J. Taylor in his *History of Great Barrington* (Great Barrington, 1882), 52: "By 1770 the whole length of the Indian path between the settlement of the Stockbridge tribe at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and the Scaticoke village at Kent, Connecticut, nearly 40 miles along the Housatonic, was said to be lined with apple trees. They stood at irregular intervals, sprung from apple cores thrown away by traveling natives who had promptly learned to enjoy the Englishman's fruit."
18. Ben Watson, *Cider, Hard and Sweet: History, Traditions, and Making Your Own*, 3rd ed. (Woodstock, Vt.: Countryman Press, 2013) 67.
19. Tom Standage, *A History of the World in 6 Glasses* (New York: Walker & Company, 2006), 115.
20. Springman and Guinan, 11
21. The house that John Case built stands at 12 Eno Place. After suffering financial difficulties, he sold it in 1774. In her unpublished 1936 study "A Record of the History of Some of the Old Homes of Simsbury," Abigail Eno Ellsworth wrote, "It was a very solid well-built house, with all the rooms paneled. He sent to England for many things, among them the bulls eye glass for the front door, and practically bankrupt himself doing it, so in 1774

Oxen in the Service of the Government

In the fall of 1755, in the midst of the French and Indian War, British troops and colonial militia forces constructed Fort William Henry at the southern end of New York's Lake George. It was to be a staging ground for attacking the French army's Fort Saint Frédéric to the north, at Crown Point on Lake Champlain.

John Case entered this notation on an unnumbered page near the beginning of his account book, "Our team Went into the service to Lake George the 6th day of May 1756. Isaac Goff set out to go to drive our Team the 12th day of May 1756. Our Team was in y^e government service 135 days. Isaac Goff drove them 129. Y^e team Wages £550, Isaac's Wages £251. Our Team Returned Home the 17th day of Sept. 1756."¹ What job his team of oxen and teamster Isaac Goff were sent to Lake George to do in 1756, John Case doesn't say.

In the spring of 1756 the Colony of Connecticut began raising troops for the expedition against the French at Crown Point. Upon reaching Fort William Henry, however, the expeditionary force learned of the French victory at Oswego, New York, and decided not to proceed to Crown Point.² John Case was not called up until October of that year, when he was named the second lieutenant for the ninth company of Major General Phineas Lyman's first regiment.³ A genealogy of the Case family says that John Case served in the Campaign of 1756.⁴ However, a study that documented Connecticut's role in the war says of the officers appointed in October "no evidence has been found that they were commissioned or that the company was raised." The lateness of the season was given as a reason for this.⁵

In 1757 the French laid siege to Fort William Henry and began a bombardment. The British and colonials garrisoned in and around the fort surrendered. As the evacuation began, the Indian allies of the French attacked, massacring hundreds and taking captive women, children and black servants. The fort was destroyed by the French. The story of Fort William Henry inspired the plot that James Fennimore Cooper used for his novel *The Last of the Mohicans*.

John Case advanced in the Simsbury militia until he became captain of the third company, or train band, in 1762. His ledger shows that he bought himself a sword and two pistols. He purchased in 1746 gun parts from blacksmith Serajah Stratton: a three foot, eight inch gun barrel, a set of brass riggings for a gun and a gun lock. He also purchased a gun from Jehiel Messenger and during the settlement of Stratton's estate in 1762, he accepted "a gun or firelock" in payment of the deceased man's outstanding book debts. The "pound of powder" that he got from Francis Loomis was probably gunpowder.

-
1. The order of John Case's sentences has been rearranged and some punctuation has been added for clarity.
 2. Gregory T. Furness, "Crown Point (Pointe à la Chevelure): An Outline History." www.historiclakes.org/crown_pt/furness.html (April 13, 2013).
 3. Charles J. Hoadly, ed., *Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut*, 15 vols. (Hartford: Press of the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co, 1877) 10:556.
 4. Ruth Cost Duncan, *John Case and His Descendants*, (Simsbury: Simsbury Free Library, 2000), 17.
 5. Albert C. Bates, ed., *Rolls of Connecticut Men in the French and Indian War, 1755-1762*, 2 vols. (Hartford: Connecticut Historical Society, 1903) 1:92, 108.
-

sold it to Jonathan Eno, moving back into the old house on the west side of the highway." This older house has since been torn down.

22. Steven J. Phillips, *Old-House Dictionary: An Illustrated Guide to American Domestic Architecture, 1600 to 1940* (Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1994), 124-25.
23. Eric Sloane, *Museum of Early American Tools*, (New York: Ballentine Books, 1964), 14-19, 26-27.
24. James L. Garvin, *A Building History of Northern New England*, (Hanover: University Press of New England, 2001), 18.
25. Mary Coffin Johnson, *The Higleys and Their Ancestry*, (New York: D Appleton & Co., 1896), 101.

John Case and Iron Refining

A small slip of paper tucked into John Case's account book states that the partnership between "Smith & Caldswells" began on August 13, 1768, and was dissolved in February 1769. Nothing in this note hints at the financial setback that John Case experienced because of his involvement with Charles and George Caldwell, the owners of the blast furnace in Salisbury, Connecticut, and the short-lived iron works in the parish of West Simsbury, now the town of Canton. Because of his business association with the Caldwell brothers, in July 1770 Case had to surrender four parcels of land containing more than 303 acres to the Colony of Connecticut.¹

The history of the Salisbury furnace is well known but the existence of the West Simsbury iron works has been generally overlooked. Salisbury, in Litchfield County in the northwest corner of Connecticut, had a much-prized iron mine that provided ore for local bloomery furnaces that smelted it. A company that included a young Ethan Allen bought one of these bloomeries and replaced it with a more productive, but more labor intensive, blast furnace. It was the first in that area. By 1763 Ethan Allen and his partners had sold their blast furnace to the Caldswells. George Caldwell ran a store in Salisbury and saw to the running of the blast furnace and Charles Caldwell, who lived in Hartford, oversaw the iron works and store on the property in West Simsbury.

According to Simsbury land records, the iron works property was bounded by the Farmington River, a highway, lands owned by Thomas Dyer and Nathaniel Willcockson, and a parcel called "Case's Grant."² The latter was most likely the land that John Case had inherited in 1752. Among the bequests of land that he received in his father's will was "one hundred and sixty acres of lands in that woodlot att y^e Cherry's brook which was my hon^d fathers Division lot in y^e West Mountain."

American colonists were most anxious to develop industries despite the restrictions and taxes placed on them by Great Britain. An open letter from the Town of Lebanon to the Connecticut General Assembly in the *Connecticut Courant* in May 1768 called for the colonial government "to promote the manufacturing of Iron," establish a "Glass-works," and more. The Caldswells and their associates saw an opportunity in the fledgling iron industry.

With heat produced by charcoal intensified by a blast of air, the Caldswells' Salisbury furnace produced crude pig iron that was suitable for casting products. To further refine the metal into bar iron (also called wrought iron), which was pliable and could be beaten or rolled thin without causing it to fracture, it was reheated and hammered in a finery forge. The iron operation at West Simsbury was no doubt a finery forge. A furnace and a forge were often situated at a distance from each other so that they did not compete for the water, wood for charcoal, and the large work force that they both needed. The Chapmans said in a petition to the General Assembly in 1767 that they employed "about 50 hands."³

An advertisement in the *Connecticut Courant* in 1768 lists some of the items offered for sale in each place. The workers at the blast furnace produced "Pots, Kettles, Pot-Ash Kettles, Waggon and Chair Boxes, cast Backs for Chimneys, Clothier's Plates, mil'd Rounds and cast Trundle Heads." The workers in West Simsbury produced "the best Barr Iron, Cart Tire, Waggon Tire, Shear Moulds, Mill Iron of all Kinds, Saw-Mill Plates, &c." The mercantile stores at each place sold a wide array of goods, many of them imported from England. There was tinware and crockery, numerous types of fine fabric, lace, handkerchiefs, salt, ginger, copperas, alum, brimstone and more.⁴

The Caldswells' iron venture developed financial problems almost immediately. According to historian Robert B. Gordon, the brothers appealed to the General Assembly for a loan of £1,200 to cover operating expenses. When this proved insufficient, they mortgaged part of their operation to a wealthy New Yorker then returned to the General Assembly for more money, lest the Salisbury furnace fall under the control of New York.⁵ A prosperous British merchant based in Boston, Richard Smith, bought the West Simsbury iron works



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property with all its buildings, tools and dam in 1768.⁶ He also acquired an interest in the Salisbury furnace and both stores. Within several years Smith was able to wrest the business from the Caldwells, who both went bankrupt.

Smith didn't hold onto the West Simsbury iron works very long, however. On January 15, 1770, the *Connecticut Courant* reported on disastrous flooding in the Hartford area, concluding with "And we hear the Iron works in Simsbury, are entirely swept off with the flood, together with one or two houses which stood contiguous to the river there with several bridges of considerable importance that stood upon the same river, and with great difficulty the large and commodious Store which contain'd a great quantity of English Goods was saved."

It was when the General Assembly called in its loan to Charles and George Caldwell and their associates, Joseph Hatch and Samuel Chapman of Tolland and John Case of Simsbury, that Case had to surrender land to the colony in repayment to avoid being sent to the jail in Hartford. Assessors valued the four land parcels together at £224.13s.2d Lawful Money.⁷

British merchant Richard Smith took over the debts of the company. The list of debtors he published in the *Connecticut Courant* named over 650 people, forty-seven of them living in Simsbury.⁸ Smith did not replace the finery forge in Simsbury; instead, he built another in the Robertsville section of Colebrook. During the Revolutionary War, Smith went back to England and the Colony of Connecticut used the Salisbury furnace to cast cannon, shot and other war essentials. Upon Smith's return to America the new State of Connecticut returned the ownership of the furnace to him.

1. Simsbury Land Records 11:101. Charles J. Hoadly, ed., *Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut*, (Hartford: Press of the Case Lockwood & Brainard Company, 1885) 13:369-370.
2. Simsbury Land Records 9:349, 11:36-37.
3. "Salisbury Mines and Iron Works" in *Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the Year 1850* (Washington: Office of Printers to House of Rep., 1851), 428. (Found on Google Books.)
4. *Connecticut Courant*, October 31, 1768, 4.
5. Robert B. Gordon, *A Landscape Transformed: The Ironmaking District of Salisbury, Connecticut* (New York, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001), 25-33.
6. Simsbury Land Records, 11:36-37.
7. Simsbury Land Records, 11:101. Hoadly, 13:369-370
8. *Connecticut Courant*, June 11, 1771: 3; June 25, 1771: 3,5.

The Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site, run by the National Parks Service in Saugus, Massachusetts, has a recreated blast furnace and forge like those on that site from 1646 to 1668. It is open to the public, except for winter months. See the Website at www.nps.gov/sair/index.htm.

Update on the Smallpox Cemetery Thomas F. Howard is pleased to say that his mission to return the headstones that were taken from the smallpox cemetery in 1939 has been successful. For the history of the cemetery, please see Mr. Howard's article in the Summer 2008 issue of this publication, "Mysteries Surround East Granby's Smallpox Cemetery: A Relic of an Eighteenth-Century Scourge." Coincidentally, doodles in John Case's eighteenth-century account book spell out "Smallpox" and "Innoculation."

Abijah Rowe's House

Abijah Rowe's account with John Case is of particular interest because the Rowe house is now the home of Granby's Salmon Brook Historical Society. According to the Society's Website, the house "was probably built by Nehemiah Lee circa 1732, sold in 1750 to his son-in-law Peter Rowe, and then to Peter's brother Abijah Rowe in 1753." Both the Rowe men were blacksmiths, as their accounts indicate.

Abijah Rowe (spelled "Roe" in the ledger) bought a number of pairs of men's, women's and boy's shoes from Case between September 1751 and May 1757. One was a pair of turned pumps. He also got a pair of stockings through an arrangement with "Messrs. Owen." Blacksmith Rowe was credited between 1751 and 1759 with providing Case with a bell, a steel trap, two augers, a ring and staple, and a pitchfork. There is no reckoning of the account.

Rowe's brother Peter also bought shoes from Case, including a pair of channel pumps. He repaid Case with a calf skin, a steel trap, shoe buckles, old tenor money, and a financial arrangement with Philip Loomis. His account was reckoned and balanced on February 19, 1756. Their brother Joseph also had a small account.

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 Windsor
 Hartford County
 Connecticut, USA
Death: May 22, 1733
 Simsbury
 Hartford County
 Connecticut, USA



About Case, John

b. Nov. 5, 1662, d. May 22, 1733, Windsor, Hartford Co., CT. 3,4 He was the son of John Case and Sarah Spencer. John Case married Mary Olcott, daughter of Thomas Olcott Jr. and Mary (?), on 12 September 1684 at Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT. 5 John Case married Sarah Holcombe, daughter of Joshua Holcombe and Ruth Sherwood, in 1693. John Case died on 22 May 1733 at Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT, at age 70. 4 John moved with his family to Simsbury when he was seven years old. With the exception of one year spent in Windsor during the King Phillip War, John lived all his life in Simsbury and died there. He is buried in the Simsbury cemetery next to his mother. He lived and worked on his father's farm at Weatogue until he married at age 22. (Charles Case, p. 116) John's wife Mary and their son John both died in 1685, presumably at childbirth. For a number of years after the death of Mary and John, he remained single farming his property on Bissell Brook and living on his home lot nearby, acquiring additional lands. Two years after his mother died, John married Sarah, and within a span of ten years, John and Sarah had six children. Children are listed in Goodwin and Savage's Genealogical Dictionary. Child of John Case and Mary Olcott John Case b. 6

Aug 1685, d. young Children of John Case and Sarah Holcombe John Case+ b. 22 Aug 1694,
 d. 2 Dec 1752 Sgt. Daniel Case+ b. 7 Mar 1695/96, d. 28 May 1733 Mary Case b. 1698, d. 1732 Sarah Case+ b. 14 May 1699, d. 5 Oct 1750 Capt. Jonathan Case+ b. 15 Apr 1701, d. Jun 1787 Hannah Case+ d. 18 Sep 1799

Burial:
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 Simsbury
 Hartford County
 Connecticut, USA

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John Case III



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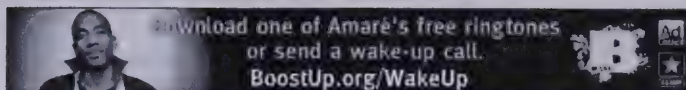
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 Simsbury
 Hartford County
 Connecticut, USA

Death: May 6, 1798
 Simsbury
 Hartford County
 Connecticut, USA

Family links:

Children:
 Violet Case (1762 - 1777)*

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Sarah Spencer Case

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Birth: Mar. 7, 1636
 Middlesex County
 Massachusetts, USA
Death: Nov. 3, 1691
 Simsbury
 Hartford County
 Connecticut, USA

Sarah was the wife of John Case. A second source says she was born 20 Apr 1636 in Hartford, Hartford, CT. John is reported to be buried beside Sarah in an unmarked grave. They say she is buried in the Old Simsbury Cemetery AKA Hop Meadow Cemetery. Some say that Sarah died in Windsor, Hartford, CT, and some say she died in Simsbury, Hartford, Ct.

See the Sarah (Spencer) Cass memorial in this same cemetery for further information and a picture of the actual tombstone.

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You are my great(x10)
grandmother.

- [Melissa Doum](#)

Added: Jul. 21, 2009



Sarah, you are possibly my 8th
great grandmother. Blessings to
you.

-Anonymous

Added: Jun. 6, 2009



Peace. From an descendant.

- [Barbara Poole](#)

Added: May. 23, 2009

Leave flowers
and a note

There is 1 more note not showing...
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This page is sponsored by: [Melissa Doum](#)

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Birth: Mar. 7, 1636
Middlesex County
Massachusetts, USA

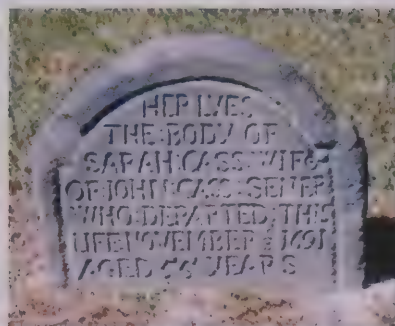
Death: Nov. 3, 1691
Simsbury
Hartford County
Connecticut, USA

Sarah was the wife of John Case. A second source says she was born 20 Apr 1636 in Hartford, Hartford, CT. John is reported to be buried beside Sarah in an unmarked grave. They say she is buried in the Old Simsbury Cemetery AKA Hop Meadow Cemetery. Some say that Sarah died in Windsor, Hartford, CT, and some say she died in Simsbury, Hartford, Ct.

See the Sarah (Spencer) Cass memorial in this same cemetery for further information and a picture of the actual tombstone.

Burial:
[Hop Meadow Cemetery](#)
Simsbury
Hartford County
Connecticut, USA

Created by: [Zoe Tom](#)
Record added: Jan 27, 2009
Find A Grave Memorial# 33308459



Added by: [Vicki Titton](#)



Cemetery Photo

Added by: [Jan Franco](#)

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You are my great(x10)
grandmother.

- [Melissa Doum](#)

Added: Jul. 21, 2009



Sarah, you are possibly my 8th
great grandmother. Blessings to
you.

-Anonymous

Added: Jun. 6, 2009



Peace. From an descendant.

- [Barbara Poole](#)

Added: May. 23, 2009

Birth: Jul. 25, 1616, England
Death: Feb. 21, 1704
Simsbury
Hartford County
Connecticut, USA

John Case was born in Aylesham, England abt 1616. He married Sarah Spencer, daughter of William Spencer and Agnes Harris, on 17 Aug 1656 in Windsor, Hartford, CT. He is reported to be buried beside her in an unmarked grave. After Sarah's death, John then married a second wife, named Elizabeth Moore Loomis, the widow of Nathaniel Loomis, with whom he had no issue. (So one has to wonder if he was really buried beside Elizabeth, and not Sarah.) Sarah's alleged tombstone also has a last name of Cass, instead of Case, but the historians in the area seem to feel that this is the correct Sarah (Spencer) Case, first wife of John Case.

They are reported to have had a son, John Case, born 5 Jan 1662 in Windsor, Hartford, Ct., who married 12 Sept 1684 in Simsbury, Hartford, CT., to Mary Olcott, and 2) to Sarah Holcomb in 1693. Other children of John Case and Sarah Spender were:

Elizabeth Case b. 1658 Windsor
Mary Case b. 22 Jun 1660 Windsor
William Case b. 5 Jun 1665 Windsor
Samuel Case b. 1 Jun 1667 Windsor
Richard Case b. 27 Apr 1669 Simsbury
Bartholomew Case b. 1 Oct 1670 Simsbury
Joseph Case b. 6 Apr 1674 Simsbury
Sarah Case 20 Apr 1676 Simsbury
Abigail Case 4 May 1682 Simsbury

Family links:

Spouses:

Sarah *Spencer* Cass (1636 - 1691)
Elizabeth *MOORE* LOOMIS (1638 - 1728)*

[*Point here for explanation](#)

Burial:

[Hop Meadow Cemetery](#)
Simsbury
Hartford County
Connecticut, USA

Created by: [Zoe Torn](#)

Record added: Jan 27, 2009

Find A Grave Memorial# 33309769

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Job Case

Memorial

Photos

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Birth: Jul. 29, 1805
Connecticut, USA
Death: Dec. 17, 1899
Connecticut, USA

Family links:

Parents:
Ariel Case (____ - 1827)
Rachel Case (____ - 1816)

Spouse:
Abigail Griswold *Phelps* Case (1805 - 1877)

Children:
Ariel Job Case (1831 - 1875)*

[*Point here for explanation](#)

Burial:
[Hop Meadow Cemetery](#)
Simsbury



Cemetery Photo

Added by: [Jan Franco](#)

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for this person

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Father of Oliver C, Ariel &
Alonzo Case

Family Group Sheet
Oliver C. Case's Brother and Sister-in-Law

Husband: Alonzo Grove CASE

Born: 7 JUN 1834 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: 19 OCT 1857 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Died: 5 MAY 1902 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Father: Job CASE
Mother: Abigail Griswold PHELPS
Other Spouses:

Wife: Julia S. CHAFFEE

Born: 1 JUL 1839 at:
Died: 26 MAR 1923 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Father: Alpheus CHAFFEE
Mother: Julia ALDERMAN
Other Spouses:

CHILDREN

Name: Lillia Irene CASE
Born: 10 AUG 1860 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: 30 APR 1879 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Died: 9 JUN 1913 at:
Spouses: Benjamin Hector SELBY

Name: Alonzo Chaffee CASE
Born: 1 APR 1862 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: at:
Died: 1 AUG 1864 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Spouses:

Name: Alfred Terry CASE
Born: 19 JAN 1866 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: 25 NOV 1891 at: Oregon
Died: 1938 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Spouses: Elnora Janette HUNTER

Name: Oliver Phelps CASE
Born: 6 JAN 1868 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: 14 MAR 1894 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Died: 24 JUL 1956 at:
Spouses: Martha A. SIMONS

Name: Charles Pitman CASE
Born: 19 JUN 1870 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: 14 FEB 1899 at:
Died: 2 MAR 1965 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Spouses: Sarah Goodwin ENO

Name: Burton Grove CASE
Born: 19 AUG 1872 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: 24 MAR 1899 at:
Died: 18 SEP 1918 at:
Spouses: Bertha Lydia LATIMER May E. SLOAN

THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

1907

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VOLUME 37

PART 1

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Died: 18 SEP 1918 at:
Spouses: Bertha Lydia LATIMER May E. SLOAN

Name: Julia Abigail CASE

Born: 29 OCT 1874 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT

Married: 24 SEP 1901 at:

Died: 10 MAY 1970 at:

Spouses: Albert Hutchins CROSBY

Name: Jennie Isabel CASE

Born: 24 JUN 1876 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT

Married: at:

Died: 10 DEC 1876 at:

Spouses:

Name: Ida May CASE

Born: 21 FEB 1880 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT

Married: at:

Died: 8 SEP 1880 at:

Spouses:

Sixty Men with Surname of Case
Who Served in Civil War from Connecticut
Arranged By Regiment

<u>Soldier Name</u>	<u>Side</u>	<u>Function</u>	<u>Regiment Name</u>
<u>Case, Sidney O.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>Garrison Guards, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, George R.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>1st Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, Thomas</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>1st Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, John P.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>2nd Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, David C.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>3rd Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, Edmund</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>3rd Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, Benjamin R.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>5th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, George A.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>5th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, Joseph</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>5th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, Sidney O.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>5th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, Stephen A.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>5th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, Charles</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>6th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, Mather</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>6th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, George W.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>7th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, Dwight</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>8th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, Jason</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>8th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, Oliver C.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>8th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, Clayton H.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>10th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, Egbert H.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>10th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>

<u>Case, Elmer</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>10th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, George R.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>10th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, John</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>11th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, Elias</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>12th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, Levi H.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>12th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, Ellsworth</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>13th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, George R.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>13th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, James</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>13th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, Frederick A.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>14th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, Sidney O.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>14th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, George W.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>15th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, Alonzo G.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>16th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, Alonzo P.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>16th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, Ariel J.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>16th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, Charles H.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>16th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, Chester W.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>16th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, Hosea E.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>16th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, John E.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>16th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, Lowell M.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>16th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, Lucien F.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>16th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, Lucien T.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>16th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>

<u>Case, Orville J.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>16th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, W. Chester</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>16th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, William W.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>16th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, Charles E.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>18th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, James C.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>20th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, Andrew A.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>21st Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, Albert M.</u>		Infantry	<u>22nd Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, Albert N.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>22nd Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, Joseph</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>22nd Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, Orrin S.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>22nd Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, William Wirt</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>22nd Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, John</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>24th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, Alvinsa H.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>25th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, Edward W.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>25th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, Horace O.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>25th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, Marshall W.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>25th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, Wilbur B.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>25th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, William</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>25th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, John P.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>26th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>
<u>Case, Thomas M.</u>	Union	Infantry	<u>26th Regiment, Connecticut Infantry</u>

APPENDIX

Family Group Sheet Summaries

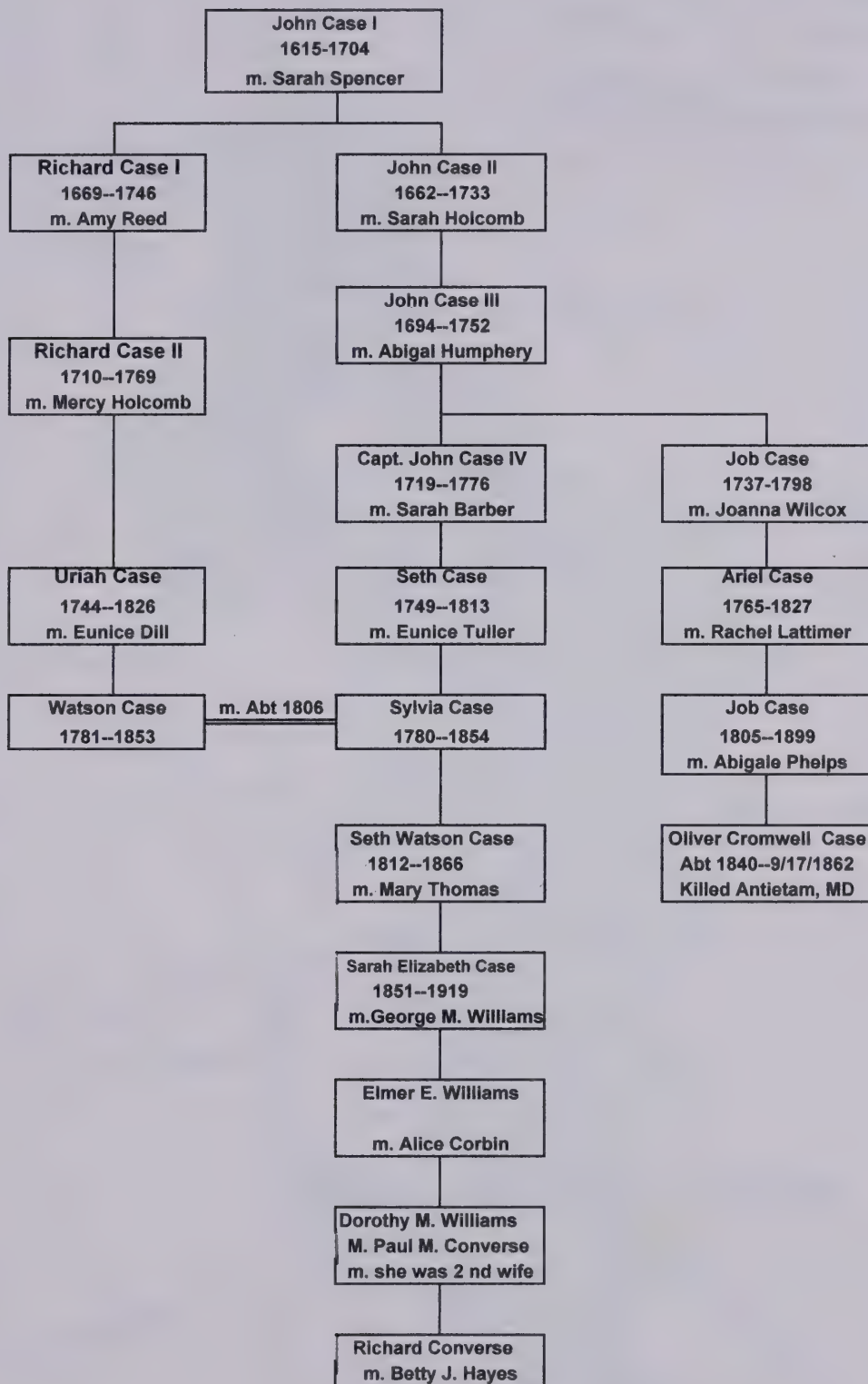
1. John Case (1694-1752) and Abigail Humphrey
Oliver C. Case's Great-Great Grandparents
2. Job Case (1737-1798) and Joanna Wilcox
Oliver C. Case's Great Grandparents
3. Ariel Case (1765-1827) and Rachel Lattimer
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4. Job Case (1805-1899) and Abigail Griswold Phelps
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Oliver C. Case's Brother-in-Law and Sister

Case Families Ancestry Chart





0 0.5 Kilometer 1
0 0.5 Mile 1

Tour route

3 Tour stop

Trail

Historic farm house, closed to public.

No wheeled vehicles, including bicycles, allowed on park trails.
Park closes twenty minutes after sunset.
Please do not climb on cannons.

Relic hunting is prohibited.



Monuments

77 8th CVI

93 16th CVI

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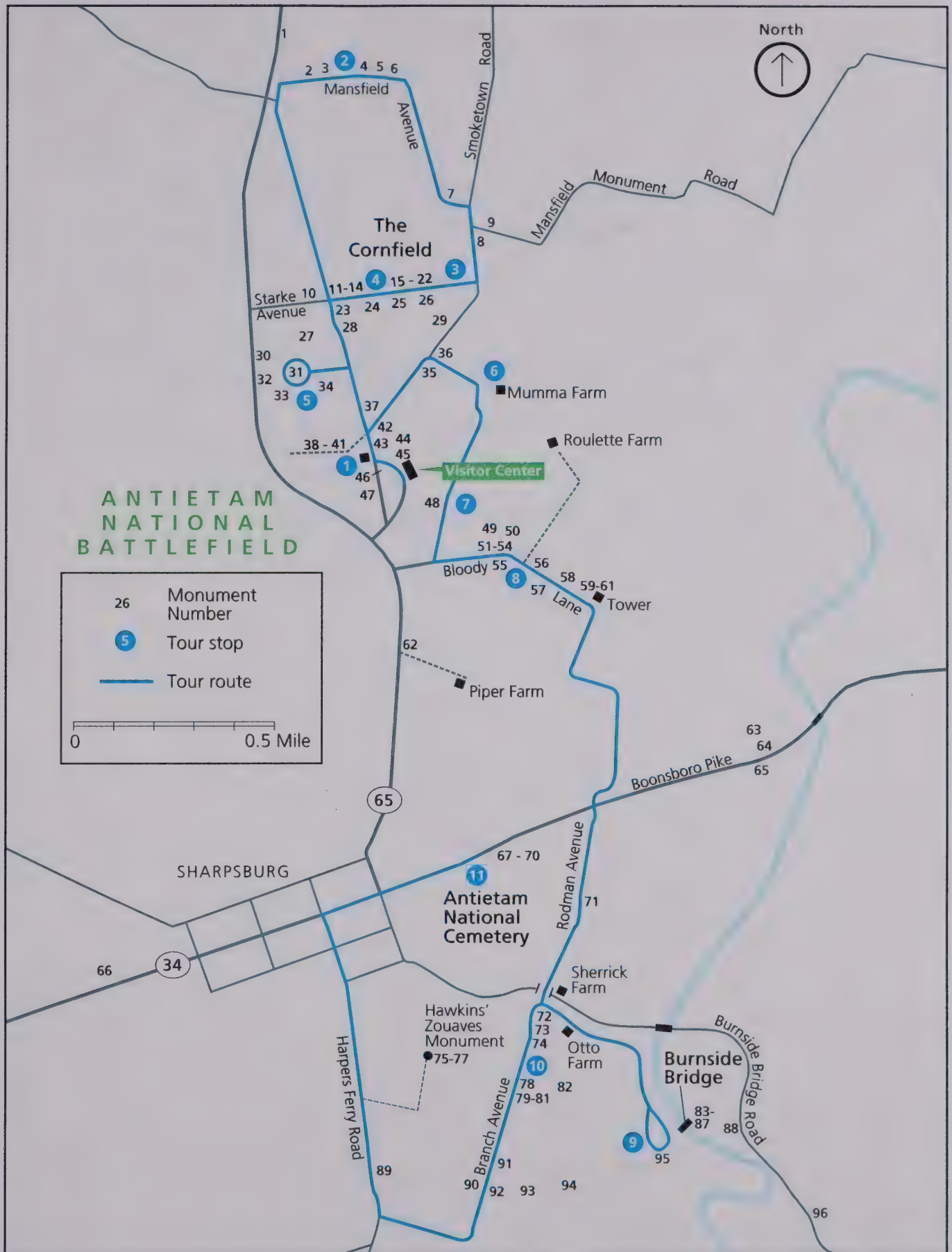
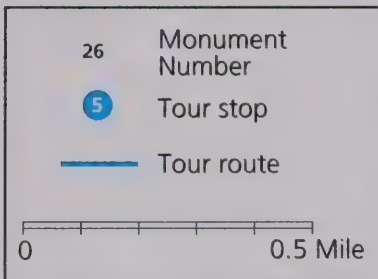
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ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD



1866, 1879, 1880 Census Summaries

Actual Hand Written Censuses - 1860, 1870, 1880

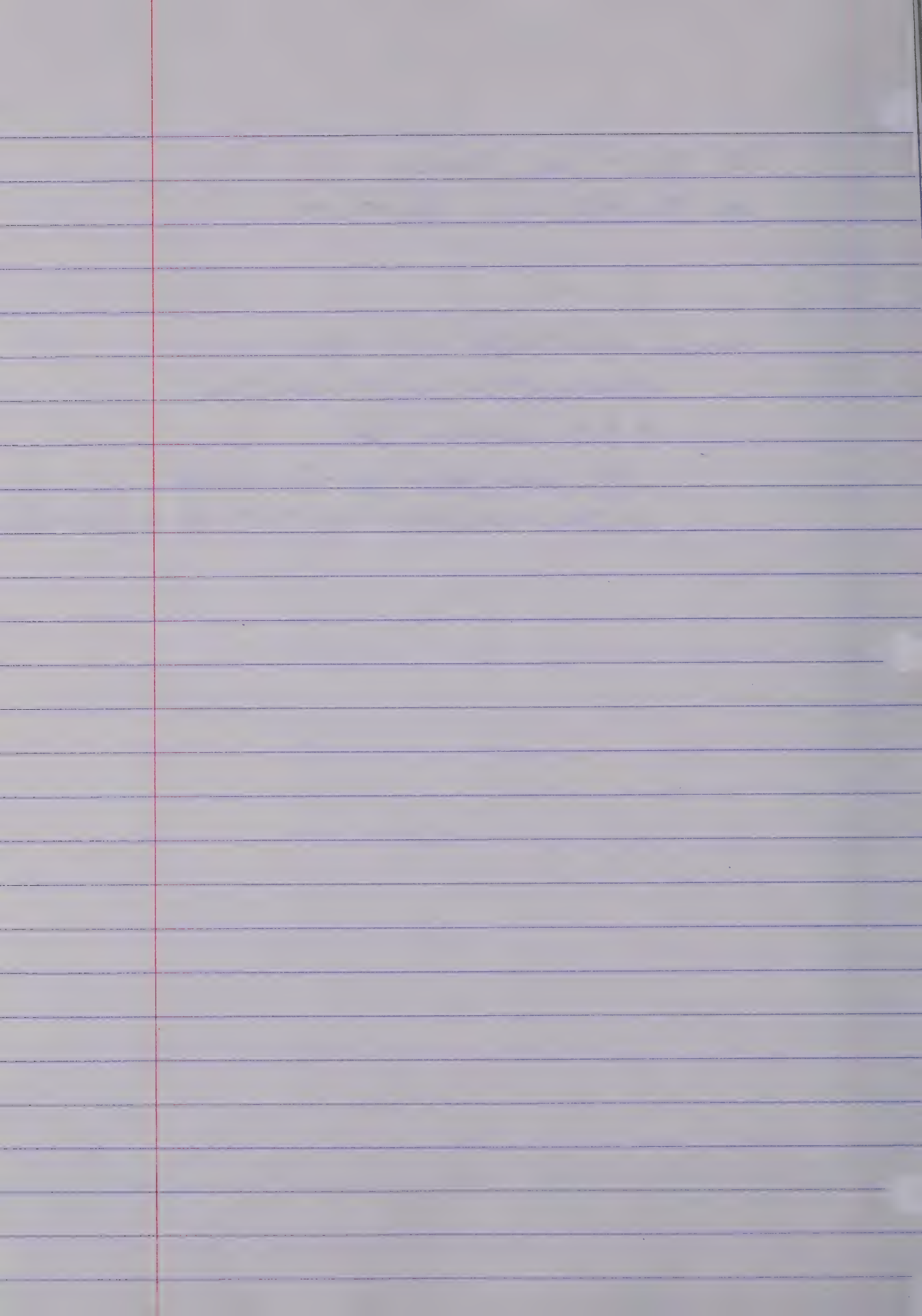
Newspaper articles - Hartford Courant - Oliver C Case

a) burial of 16th CUI and O.C. Case ~ 3 pgs

b) Battle of Antietam 3 pgs

c) Our Connecticut Soldiers 3 pgs - O.C. Case Killed

d) Official List of Casualties - 8th, 11th, 16th - O.C. Case listed 5 pgs



1860 United States Federal Census:

Job Case (54 yo) the father, was a farmer with \$2,000 in real property and \$100 in personal property

Abigale [Phelps] (54yo) wife of Job and the mother was keeping house

Oliver (20yo son) Laborer

Abbie (13 yo daugh) and attending school

Abigale Phelps (78yo) Job's mother-in-law

Ariel J. Case (28yo) was horse Breeder

Mary [Thompson] (24YO) wife of Ariel and keep House

Elisie (6 yo daugh) and attending school

Charles (2 yo son)

Julia (1 mo old daugh)

Margarette D (22 yo female Servant)

Alonso G. Case (25 yo) was a farmer with real property \$140

Julia (21 yo) wife of Alonso and keeping house

Dorcus Aldianson (76 yo Female)

Alpheus Chaffee (65 yo) was a farmer with \$3,500 real property and 400 in personal property

Julia Chaffee (50 yo) female keeping house

James _____ (11 yo) born in NY and attending school

1870 United States Federal Census:

Job Case (64 yo) was a farmer With \$3,400 in real estate and \$400 personal Estate

Abigail [Thompson] (65 yo) female keeping house

_____ Ferris (16 yo) both his parents were foreign born, he was born in U S and attended school

Ariel J. Case (37 yo) was a Book Agent

Mary (36 yo) female keeping house

Lizzie (15 yo) daugh

Charles (12 yo) son

Julia A (10 yo) daugh

Oliver C. (8 yo) son

1880 United States Federal Census:

Alonzo Case (48 yo) was a farmer

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Julia [Chaffee] (40 yo) female Keeping House

Alfred (14 yo) son Farm Laborer

Oliver C (12 yo) son working as Farm Laborer
Charles P. (9 yo) son
Burton (7 yo) son
Julia (5 yo) daugh
Infant (3 mos) latter named Ida May Case
Julia Chaffee (70 yo) Mother in Law Keeping House
Job Case (74 yo) Father Farmer

Mary's husband Ariel Job Case died in Columbusw, Ohio in September 1875

Mary E Case (45 yo) Keeping House
Charles F. (22 yo) son working as Clerk in Store
Julia A. (20 yo) Daug
Oliver C (17 yo) son working as Clerk in Store

Family Group Sheet
Oliver C. Case's Brother-in-Law and Sister

Husband: **George Mortimer PHELPS**

Born: 22 MAR 1846 at:
Married: 16 FEB 1870 at: Simsbury, Hartford, CT
Died: at:
Father: Hector Fayette PHELPS
Mother: Selina BARNARD
Other Spouses:

Wife: **Abbie Jane CASE**

Born: 11 AUG 1846 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Died: 1935 at:
Father: Job CASE
Mother: Abigail Griswold PHELPS
Other Spouses:

CHILDREN

Name: Pauline Isabelle PHELPS
Born: 13 NOV 1870 at:
Married: at:
Died: at:
Spouses:

George Mortimer PHELPS/Abbie Jane CASE

Page 1 of 1

Husband: **George Mortimer PHELPS**

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Agnes Dorothy Johnson

By Anonymous, The Herald Online, 239 words

Nov 12, 2009

Mrs. Johnson was a member of Ascension Lutheran Church in Bay Shore Long Island, N.Y., and member of Lake Wylie Lutheran Church of Fort Mill, S.C. She is survived by her loving husband of 54 years, Raymond Johnson Sr.; sons, Raymond Johnson Jr. and wife, Norma, and Paul Johnson and wife, Alexandria; daughter, Pennylynn Burgess and husband, Glynn; grandchildren, Sherianne (Zach), Christy (Randy), Frank (Niki), Andrew (Melinda), Jamie (Hector), Tiffany (James), Breanna, Jacob, Samantha and Rebecca; and great-grandchildren, Raymond, Noah, Gabriel, Autumn, Keira, Tristan, Evert and Hayden.

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Family Group Sheet

Husband: **George Mortimer PHELPS**

Born: 22 MAR 1846 at:
Married: 16 FEB 1870 at: Simsbury, Hartford, CT
Died: at:
Father: Hector Fayette PHELPS
Mother: Selina BARNARD
Other Spouses:

Wife: **Abbie Jane CASE**

Born: 11 AUG 1846 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Died: 1935 at:
Father: Job CASE
Mother: Abigail Griswold PHELPS
Other Spouses:

CHILDREN

Name: Pauline Isabelle PHELPS
Born: 13 NOV 1870 at:
Married: at:
Died: at:
Spouses:

To learn how to print enlarged census pages, [here](#) (Acrobat v6) or [here](#) (Acrobat v7) or [click here](#) (Acrobat v8).

CASE, JOB (1860 U.S. Census)
CONNECTICUT, HARTFORD, SIMSBURY
Age: 54, Male, Race: WHITE, Born: CT
Series: M653 Roll: 79 Page: 545

Page 545
Schedule 1. Free White Persons 18 years of age and over, enumerated by me, on the 10 day of June, 1860, for the Post Office Simsbury.

The name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1860, was in this family.		Sex and Age			Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male and female, over 15 years of age.		Value of Real Estate.		Value of Personal Estate.		Place of Birth, Naming the State, Territory, or Country.		Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
127	127	Job Case	54	M	Householder			2500	1000		Conn					
		Abigail Case	20	F	Housewife											
		Oliver Case	20	M	Labourer											
		Abbie Case	13	F										1		
		Frank B. Briggs	30	F												
128	128	Frederick Humphrey	21	M	Householder			5000	1000		Conn					
		John Humphrey	22	F	Housewife											
		Leah Humphrey	20	F	Labourer											
		Harriet Humphrey	16	M												
		Ellen Humphrey	10	F										1		
		May Humphrey	10	F												
129	129	James Miller	20	M												
		Henry Miller	30	F	Householder											
		Walter Hunt	30	M												
130	130	James Lathrop	20	M	Householder			5000	3000		Conn					
		Lucy Lathrop	18	F	Housewife											
		Charles Lathrop	15	F												
		Arthur L. Lathrop	8	F										1		
		Esther Lathrop	9	F												
		James Lathrop	7	F										1		
		Martha Lathrop	3	F												
		George Lathrop	3	F												
		William Lathrop	1	M												
131	131	Charles Brown	30	M	Householder			1500	1000		Conn					
		Anna Brown	30	F	Housewife											
		Frederick Brown	10	M												
		Frank Brown	10	M												
132	132	Henry Humphrey	27	F	Householder			600	200		Conn					
133	133	Anna M. Anderson	24	F	Housewife						England					
		Thomas M. Anderson	24	M	Labourer											
134	134	John Case	29	F	Householder			1200	75		Conn					
135	135	William Halland	20	M	Labourer						England					
		William Halland	21	F	Householder									1		
		Thomas Halland	10	M												
		Mary Halland	10	F												
		William Halland	3	F												
		William Halland	1	F												
136	136	James Higgins	24	M	Labourer											

145000

149000

145000

149000

No. white males, 14

No. colored males, 14

No. female white, 14

No. female colored, 14

No. white males, 18. No. colored males. No. single females. No. blind.
No. white females, 19. No. colored females. No. deaf and dumb. No. insane.

Family Group Sheet
Oliver C. Case's Grandparents

Husband: **Ariel CASE**

Born: 23 JAN 1765 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: 31 JAN 1786 at: Dudley Pettibone, JP, Simsbury, CT
Died: 19 SEP 1827 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Father: Job CASE
Mother: Joanna WILCOX
Other Spouses: Celia HUMPHREY

Wife: **Rachel LATTIMER**

Born: ABT. 1765 at:
Died: BET. 28 - 29 FEB 1816at:
Father: Jonathan LATTIMER
Mother: RACHEL
Other Spouses:

CHILDREN

Name: Rachel Lury CASE
Born: 30 DEC 1796 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: 22 MAR 1815 at: Simsbury, CT
Died: 26 OCT 1870 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Spouses: Loren WESTON

Name: Job CASE
Born: 29 JUL 1805 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: 17 APR 1828 at: Simsbury First Church, Simsbury, CT
Died: 17 DEC 1899 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Spouses: Abigail Griswold PHELPS

Family Group Sheet
Oliver C. Case's Great Grandparents

Husband: **Job CASE**

Born: 3 JUN 1737 at: Simsbury, Harford Co., CT
Married: at:
Died: 6 MAY 1798 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Father: John CASE
Mother: Abigail HUMPHREY
Other Spouses:

Wife: **Joanna WILCOX**

Born: 26 MAY 1740 at:
Died: 17 DEC 1812 at:
Father: Amos WILCOX
Mother: Joanna HILLYER
Other Spouses:

CHILDREN

Name: Job CASE, JR.
Born: 27 JUL 1758 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: 21 APR 1784 at: Simsbury First Congregational Church,
Simsbury, CT
Died: 23 AUG 1822 at: Granville, Licking Co., Ohio
Spouses: Mary HOLCOMB Elizabeth? CLEMENS

Name: Joanna CASE
Born: 9 AUG 1760 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: 12 MAR 1778 at: Simsbury, Hartford, CT
Died: at: Ohio
Spouses: Israel CASE

Name: Violet CASE
Born: 19 OCT 1762 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: at:
Died: at:
Spouses:

Name: Ariel CASE
Born: 23 JAN 1765 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: at: Simsbury First Church, Simsbury, CT
Died: 19 SEP 1827 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Spouses: Celia HUMPHREY Rachel LATTIMER

Name: Lucy CASE
Born: 14 FEB 1767 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: 24 AUG 1783 at:
Died: 25 FEB 1795 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Spouses: Amasa HUMPHREY

Name: Asenath CASE
Born: 12 JUN 1770 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: 31 JAN 1786 at: Simsbury, Hartford, CT
Died: 1795 at:
Spouses: Asa HUMPHREY

Roster of Ohio Soldiers in the War of 1812

Case Family Members

Roll of Lieut. Roswell Fuller's Company—

Served from August 23 to September 24, 1812

Corp Truman Case

Corp. Norman Case

Private Ralph Case

Roll of Capt. George Sanderson's Company 27 th United States Infantry

Served in 1813 and 1814

Sergt. Chancy Case

Private Nathan Case

Private Henry Case

Roll of Capt. Israel P. Case's Company

Served from August 24 to October 4, 1812

and

Served from May 4 to May 27, 1813

Capt. Israel P. Case

Lieut. Abiel Case

Sergt. Job W. Case

Private Henry Case

Private Orin Case

PTSD

by
Tony
Horwitz

THE CIVIL WAR'S HIDDEN LEGACY

In the summer of 1862, John Hildt lost a limb. Then he lost his mind.

The 25-year-old corporal from Michigan saw combat for the first time at the Seven Days Battle in Virginia, where he was shot in the right arm. Doctors amputated his shattered limb close to the shoulder, causing a severe hemorrhage. Hildt survived his physical wound but was transferred to the Government Hospital for the Insane in Washington D.C., suffering from “acute mania.”

Hildt, a laborer who’d risen quickly in the ranks, had no prior history of mental illness, and his siblings wrote to the asylum expressing surprise that “his mind could not be restored to its original state.” But months and then years passed, without improvement. Hildt remained withdrawn, apathetic, and at times so “excited and disturbed” that he hit other patients at the asylum. He finally died there in 1911—casualty of a war he’d volunteered to fight a half-century before.

The Civil War killed and injured over a million Americans, roughly a third of all those who served. This grim tally, however, doesn’t include the conflict’s psychic wounds. Military and medical officials



One hundred and fifty years later, historians are discovering some of the earliest known cases of post-traumatic stress disorder

in the 1860s had little grasp of how war can scar minds as well as bodies. Mental ills were also a source of shame, especially for soldiers bred on Victorian notions of manliness and courage. For the most part, the stories of veterans like Hildt have languished in archives and asylum files for over a century, neglected by both historians and descendants.

This veil is now lifting, in dramatic fashion, amid growing awareness of conditions like post-traumatic stress disorder. A year ago, the National Museum of Civil War Medicine mounted its first exhibit on mental health, includ-

ing displays on PTSD and suicide in the 1860s. Historians and clinicians are sifting through diaries, letters, hospital and pension files and putting Billy Yank and Johnny Reb on the couch as never before. Genealogists have joined in, rediscovering forgotten ancestors and visiting their graves in asylum cemeteries.

"We've tended to see soldiers in the 1860s as stoic and heroic—monuments to duty, honor and sacrifice," says Lesley Gordon, editor of *Civil War History*, a leading academic journal that recently devoted a special issue to wartime trauma. "It's taken a long

The wounded soldiers above were photographed at a hospital in Fredericksburg, Virginia, between 1861 and 1865.

time to recognize all the soldiers who came home broken by war, just as men and women do today."

Counting these casualties and diagnosing their afflictions, however, present considerable challenges. The Civil War occurred in an era when modern psychiatric terms and understanding didn't yet exist. Men who exhibited what today would be termed war-related anxieties were thought to have character flaws or underlying physical problems. For

instance, constricted breath and palpitations—a condition called “soldier’s heart” or “irritable heart”—was blamed on exertion or knapsack straps drawn too tightly across soldiers’ chests. In asylum records, one frequently listed “cause” of mental breakdown is “masturbation.”

Also, while all wars are scarring, *the circumstances of each can wound psyches in different ways.* The relentless trench warfare and artillery bombardments of World War I gave rise to “shell shock” as well as “gas hysteria,” a panic prompted by fear of poison gas attacks. Long campaigns in later conflicts brought recognition that all soldiers have a breaking point, causing “combat fatigue” and “old sergeant’s syndrome.” In Vietnam, the line between civilians and combatants blurred, drug abuse was rampant and veterans returned home to an often-hostile public. In Iraq and Afghanistan, improvised explosive devices put soldiers and support personnel at constant risk of death, dismemberment and traumatic brain injury away from the front.

Civil War combat, by comparison, was concentrated and personal, featuring large-scale battles in which bullets rather than bombs or missiles caused over 90 percent of the carnage. Most troops fought on foot, marching in tight formation and firing at relatively close range, as they had in Napoleonic times. But by the 1860s, they wielded newly accurate and deadly rifles, as well as improved cannons. As a result, units were often cut down en masse, showering survivors with the blood, brains and body parts of their comrades.

Many soldiers regarded the aftermath of battle as even more horrific, describing landscapes so body-strewn that one could cross them without touching the ground. When over 5,000 Confederates fell in a failed assault at Malvern Hill in Virginia, a Union colonel wrote: “A third of them were dead or dying, but enough were alive to give the field a singularly crawling effect.”

Wounded men who survived combat were subject to pre-modern medicine, including tens of thousands of amputations with unsterilized instruments.

Contrary to stereotype, soldiers didn’t often bite on bullets as doctors sawed off arms and legs. Opiates were widely available and generously dispensed for pain and other ills, causing another problem: drug addiction.

Nor were bullets and shells the only or greatest threat to Civil War soldiers. Disease killed twice as many men as combat. During long stretches in crowded and unsanitary camps, men were haunted by

the prospect of agonizing and inglorious death away from the battlefield; diarrhea was among the most common killers.

Though geographically less distant from home than soldiers in foreign wars, most Civil War servicemen were farm boys, in their teens or early 20s, who had rarely if ever traveled far from family and familiar surrounds. Enlistments typically lasted three years and in contrast to today, soldiers couldn’t phone or Skype with loved ones.

These conditions contributed to what Civil War doctors called “nostalgia,” a

centuries-old term for despair and homesickness so severe that soldiers became listless and emaciated and sometimes died. Military and medical officials recognized nostalgia as a serious “camp disease,” but generally blamed it on “feeble will,” “moral turpitude” and inactivity in camp. Few sufferers were discharged or granted furloughs, and the recommended treatment was drilling and shaming of “nostalgic” soldiers—or, better yet, “the excitement of an active campaign,” meaning combat.

At war’s end, the emotional toll on returning soldiers was often compounded by physical wounds and lingering ailments such as rheumatism, malaria and chronic diarrhea. While it’s impossible to put a number on this suffering, historian Lesley Gordon followed the men of a single unit, the 16th Connecticut regiment, from home to war and back again and found “the war had a very long and devastating reach.”

The men of the 16th had only just been mustered in 1862, and barely trained, when they were ordered into battle at Antietam, the bloodiest day of combat

in U.S. history. The raw recruits rushed straight into a Confederate crossfire and then broke and ran, suffering 25 percent casualties within minutes. “We were murdered,” one soldier wrote.

In a later battle, almost all the men of the 16th were captured and sent to the notorious Confederate prison at Andersonville, where a third of them died from disease, exposure and starvation. Upon returning home, many of the survivors became invalids, emotionally numb, or abusive of family. Alfred Avery, traumatized at Antietam, was described as “more or less irrational as long as he lived.” William Hancock, who had gone off to war “a strong young man,” his sister wrote, returned so “broken in body and mind” that he didn’t know his own name. Wallace Woodford flailed in his sleep, dreaming that he was still searching for food at Andersonville. He perished at age 22, and was buried beneath a headstone that reads: “8 months a sufferer in Rebel prison; He came home to die.”

Others carried on for years before killing themselves or being committed to insane asylums. Gordon was also struck by how often the veterans of the 16th returned in their diaries and letters to the twin horrors of Antietam and Andersonville. “They’re haunted by what happened until the end of their lives,” she says.

Gordon’s new book on the 16th, *A Broken Regiment*, is but one of many recent studies that underscore the war’s toll on soldiers. In another, *Living Hell: The Dark Side of the Civil War*, historian Michael Adams states on the first page that his book describes “the vicious nature of combat, the terrible infliction of physical and mental wounds, the misery of soldiers living amid corpses, filth, and flies.”

Not all scholars applaud this trend, which includes new scholarship on subjects such as rape, torture and guerrilla atrocities. “All these dark elements describe the margins not the mainstream of Civil War experience,” says Gary Gallagher, a historian at the University of Virginia who has authored and edited over 30 books on the war. While he welcomes the fresh research, he worries that readers may come away with a dis-

torted perception of the overall conflict. The vast majority of soldiers, he adds, weren't traumatized and went on to have productive postwar lives.

Gallagher and others also warn against viewing 1860s Americans through too contemporary a lens. As a rule, Civil War soldiers were more religious than Americans today, more imbued with notions of honor and glory, and less inclined to share their pain or seek help for it. They returned to a society without a Veterans Administration or G.I. Bill or modern pharmacology. These and many other factors "make it very hard to apply 21st-century diagnostics to 19th-century data," says Stephen

mitted to the Indiana Hospital for the Insane and found cases like Elijah Boswell, who "Sobbed & cried & imagined that some one was going to kill him," screaming "the rebels was after him."

Others were brought to the asylum because they barricaded themselves in rooms, awake all night with weapons at the ready. A veteran who narrowly survived an artillery barrage would shout at his wife, "Don't you hear them bombarding?" Another, shot in the side during the war, was described upon admission as sleepless, suicidal and convinced "he is bleeding to death from imaginary wounds."

Asylum records also give painful

know anything at times please tell me... his daughter has written to you about him and also give him my love."

The brother of John Hildt, the Michigan soldier who lost his arm and sanity after the Seven Days Battle, wrote a letter in their native German, in hopes "he will recognize any thing I say to him. He is John Hildt Corporal Co K 1st Michigan Vol." Hildt's family also sought a pension for both his physical and mental disability. The latter claim was denied, the pension office wrote, due to "lack of proof" that Hildt became insane due to his wartime service and wounding.

Doctors were more sympathetic but unable to do much for the veterans in their care. Treatment consisted mainly of "moral therapy," a regime of rest and light labor in the hospital gardens, which perched atop what was once a peaceful and bucolic hilltop in Anacostia. Doctors also administered opiates, stimulants and "tonics," such as a punch made of milk, eggs, sugar and whiskey. All this may have provided temporary relief to patients. But most Civil War veterans who entered the asylum never left it.

One file includes a photograph of the patient, in old age, still wearing his uniform four decades after being admitted at the end of the Civil War with "Acute Suicidal Melancholia." Often, the last item in a patient's file is a telegram like the one sent to a Massachusetts woman in 1900. "Your husband died this afternoon. Shall we bury here? Answer?"

Hundreds of Civil War soldiers are among those buried at St. Elizabeths, in two cemeteries that were little visited and became overgrown in the course of the 20th century. Now, this too has changed as families rediscover long-forgotten forebears and come to visit their graves.

"A lot of the old stigma is gone," says Jogues Prandoni, a volunteer at St. Elizabeths who helps families research their forebears and locate graves. "People hear about troubled veterans of Iraq and Afghanistan and want to know about and honor ancestors who may have suffered in the same way."

Among the many genealogists he's guided is Marti Bourjaily, a Coloradan

Case LXXX. Aug. 21 1888.
Clinical diagnosis, Acute mania
Oliver P. Chappell, art. 61. Carpenter. German
Autopsy twelve hours after death. Rigor mortis present, body in good condition; dislocation and fracture of right ankle with resulting deformity.
Cranium. Antero-post diam. of skull 9 1/2 in. transverse diam. 5 3/4 in. Calvaria of usual thickness but displays great irregularity of the inner surface; several protuberances existed on the left side with apparently corresponding depressions on the other side. Dura mater somewhat adherent. An increased

Goldman, a neuropsychiatrist who has treated veterans and is writing a book about the impact of war on soldiers in the Civil War and other conflicts.

Even so, there are striking instances of Civil War soldiers afflicted in ways that appear similar to the experience of veterans today. PTSD didn't enter the medical lexicon until 1980, but its symptoms—including flashbacks, panic attacks, insomnia and suicidal thoughts—turn up frequently among Civil War soldiers, particularly those who entered asylums. In *Shook Over Hell*, historian Eric Dean examined the records of 291 Civil War veterans ad-

The autopsy report on Oliver Perry Chappell, diagnosed with "acute mania," notes the "great irregularity" in his brain.

glimpses of families struggling to understand and help shattered loved ones. Patient files from the Government Hospital for the Insane in Washington, now known as St. Elizabeths, are filled with letters to the superintendent, like this one from a shopkeeper in Pennsylvania. "If brother is in any way conscious of passing events, I should like him to know that I have his oldest son Jimmy with me in the store, that he is a good boy and smart." A Massachusetts woman wrote of her father, "If he does

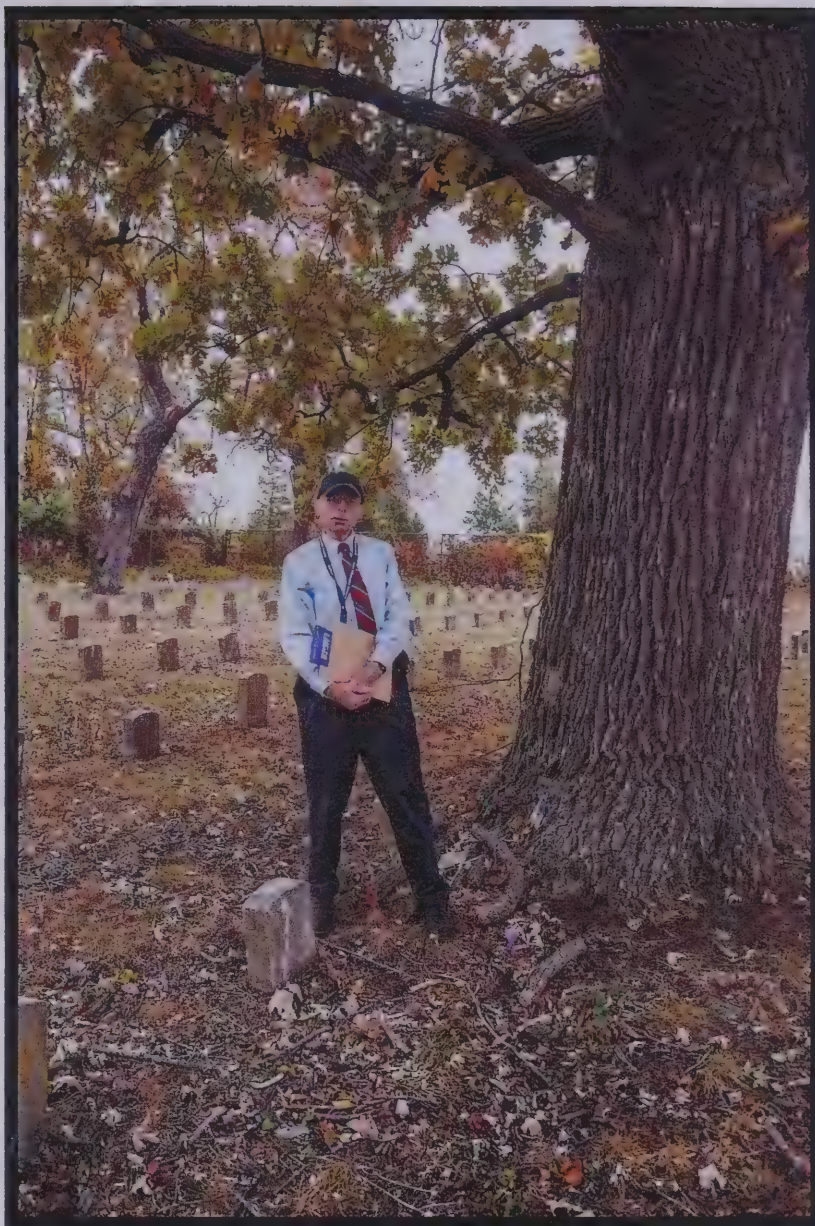
whose family tree includes an illiterate lumberman from Maine and young volunteer in an infantry regiment that fought at Antietam, Gettysburg and other major battles. Edward Leard was wounded in the eye, deserted several times and suffered a mental collapse after returning to Maine at war's end. Sent first to a state hospital, he was transferred to St. Elizabeths and died there at the age of 54 with \$18 to his name.

The surviving records don't reveal much about Leard's affliction. But Bourjaily wonders if he was like her own father, who stepped on a land mine at the Battle of the Bulge, watched a friend die while trying to save him and was "pumped up on morphine" before returning home, where he drank heavily and "ranted" about his wartime experience throughout her childhood.

"They didn't have phrases like 'post-traumatic stress disorder' in the Civil War, they just thought these shattered guys were sissies, the sort that George Patton would have slapped across the face," she says. "Soldiers come back different people, that was true with my dad and I'm sure it was with Edward Leard. I want to reach out to this man and tell him how sorry I am that he had to go through hell."

Gail Palmer, a retired newspaper reporter in Florida, has also come to view the Civil War and her own family through fresh eyes. She took up genealogy while caring for her Alzheimer's-afflicted mother—"I decided to join her back where she was, in the past"—and anticipated researching the many prominent people she'd been told about, dating back to the Revolution. "No one ever mentioned Oliver Perry Chappell," she says.

An infantry captain from New York, Chappell fought in several battles before being wounded and captured at Chancellorsville and sent to a Confederate prison. Upon his release, he wandered and struggled, changing jobs and spouses and becoming indigent before entering the Government Hospital for the Insane, where he died in 1885. Palmer learned of his fate only after finding an application for a soldier's tombstone in his name, which led her to the asylum.



Jogues R. Prandoni (above, in the cemetery at St. Elizabeths) helps families locate the graves of their ancestors.

"I was stunned," she says. "All I'd heard about were my wealthy and successful ancestors who belonged to yacht clubs and the DAR and appeared in the society pages."

This lineage includes three other great-grandfathers who served in the Union Army. Palmer says all of them appear to have settled down and prospered, and her research has led her to suspect that Oliver Chappell's instability predated the Civil War. "I'm not real confident how together he was in

the first place, but how together are any of us?" she wonders. "We might skate through life if nothing terrible happens, but we fall apart if it does."

Whatever Chappell's mental state, Palmer is proud to welcome him back to the family. She's taken what she calls a "pilgrimage" to St. Elizabeths and the National Archives to learn more about her great-grandfather and has posted her research on Ancestry.com.

"Oliver's the most interesting ancestor I've got," she says. "Maybe, finally, we're far enough away from the Civil War to tell the painful stories that families like mine covered up." ○

Husband: John CASE

Born: 22 AUG 1694 at: Simsbury, Hartford, CT
Married: 24 JAN 1716/17 at: Simsbury, Hartford, CT
Died: 2 DEC 1752 at: Simsbury, Hartford, CT
Father: John CASE
Mother: Sarah HOLCOMB
Other Spouses:

Wife: Abigail HUMPHREY

Born: at:
Died: at:
Father: Samuel HUMPHREY
Mother: Mary MILLS
Other Spouses:

CHILDREN

Name: John CASE
Born: 19 FEB 1718/19 at: Simsbury, Harford Co., CT
Married: 7 NOV 1745 at: Simsbury, Hartford, CT
Died: 9 FEB 1776 at: Killed in the Revolutionary War
Spouses: Sarah BARBER

Name: Noah CASE
Born: 4 OCT 1720 at: Simsbury, Harford Co., CT
Married: at:
Died: 17 DEC 1797 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Spouses: Miriam HOLCOMB

Name: Charles CASE
Born: 1 JUL 1723 at: Simsbury, Harford Co., CT
Married: at:
Died: 17 OCT 1808 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Spouses: Phoebe HOLCOMB

Name: Abigail CASE
Born: 10 SEP 1725 at: Simsbury, Harford Co., CT
Married: 25 SEP 1746 at: Simsbury, Hartford, CT
Died: 28 AUG 1779 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Spouses: Jonathan CASE, JR.

Name: Mary CASE
Born: 29 DEC 1727 at: Simsbury, Harford Co., CT
Married: 25 SEP 1746 at: Simsbury, Hartford, CT
Died: SEP 1784 at:
Spouses: Samuel ADAMS

Name: Lucia CASE
Born: 17 OCT 1732 at:
Married: at:
Died: BET. 1805 - 1807 at:
Spouses: William WILCOX

Name: Martha CASE
Born: 31 JUL 1735 at: Simsbury, Harford Co., CT
Married: 16 JUL 1752 at:
Died: 29 MAR 1809 at:
Spouses: Thomas BARBER, III

Name: Job CASE

Husband: **Jonathan CASE, JR.**

Born: 24 NOV 1723 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: 25 SEP 1746 at: Simsbury, Hartford, CT
Died: 17 MAY 1805 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Father: Jonathan CASE
Mother: Mary BEAMAN
Other Spouses: Judith HUMPHREY

Wife: **Abigail CASE**

Born: 10 SEP 1725 at: Simsbury, Harford Co., CT
Died: 28 AUG 1779 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Father: John CASE
Mother: Abigail HUMPHREY
Other Spouses:

Husband: **Jonathan CASE**

Born: 15 APR 1701 at: Simsbury, Hartford, CT
Married: 10 MAY 1721 ✓ at: Simsbury, Hartford, CT
Died: JUN 1787 at: Simsbury, Hartford, CT
Father: John CASE
Mother: Sarah HOLCOMB
Other Spouses:

Wife: **Mary BEAMAN**

Born: 2 APR 1698 at: Simsbury, Hartford, CT
Died: at:
Father: Samuel BEAMAN
Mother: Margaret CHAPMAN
Other Spouses:

CHILDREN

Name: Micah CASE
Born: at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: 7 NOV 1751 at: Simsbury, Hartford, CT
Died: 16 OCT 1774 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Spouses: Rhoda WILLCOCKSON

Name: Abel CASE
Born: at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: at:
Died: 13 MAY 1733 at:
Spouses:

Name: William CASE
Born: at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: 28 AUG 1765 at: Simsbury, Hartford, CT
Died: at:
Spouses: Sarah PHELPS Martha BARBER

Name: Margaret CASE
Born: 3 AUG 1722 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: at:
Died: 4 MAY 1806 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Spouses: Joseph HUMPHREY

Name: Jonathan CASE, JR.
Born: 24 NOV 1723 ✓ at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: at:
Died: 17 MAY 1805 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Spouses: Judith HUMPHREY Abigail CASE

Name: Elijah CASE
Born: 1726 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: 1750 at:
Died: at:
Spouses: Hannah WILSON

Name: Martin CASE
Born: ABT. 1730 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: at:
Died: 18 APR 1827 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Spouses: Lucy ADAMS

Name: Mary CASE

Born: 1735 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: at:
Died: 17 NOV 1797 at:
Spouses: [John MARVIN](#)

Name: Abel CASE
Born: 19 OCT 1737 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: at:
Died: at:
Spouses:

Name: [Sarah CASE](#)
Born: 14 AUG 1746 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: 12 APR 1764 at: Simsbury, Hartford, CT
Died: 26 JAN 1806 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Spouses: [Elijah TULLER](#)

Born: 3 JUN 1737 at: Simsbury, Harford Co., CT
Married: at:
Died: 6 MAY 1798 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Spouses: [Joanna WILCOX](#)

Name: [Lydia CASE](#)
Born: 1 SEP 1741 at: Simsbury, Harford Co., CT
Married: at:
Died: 25 AUG 1796 at:
Spouses: [Jonathan PINNEY](#)

Husband: **Richard CASE, II**

Born: 1710 at: Simsbury, Hartford, CT
Married: 4 MAY 1733 ✓ at: Simsbury, Hartford, CT
Died: 12 APR 1769 at: West Simsbury, Hartford, CT - now Canton
Father: Richard CASE
Mother: Amy REED
Other Spouses:

Wife: **Mercy HOLCOMB**

Born: 4 SEP 1714 at: Simsbury, Hartford, CT
Died: 10 JUN 1780 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Father: Joshua HOLCOMB
Mother: Mary HOSKINS
Other Spouses:

CHILDREN

Name: Richard CASE, III
Born: 7 JUN 1734 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: 8 JAN 1760 at: Simsbury, Hartford, CT
Died: 7 APR 1805 at: West Granby, Hartford, CT
Spouses: Ruth CASE Mary CASE

Name: Joab CASE
Born: 16 DEC 1735 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: at:
Died: 1738 at:
Spouses:

Name: Sylvanus CASE
Born: 31 JUL 1737 at: West Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: at:
Died: 5 APR 1817 at: Canton, Hartford Co., CT
Spouses: Caroline HUMPHREY Hepzibah MERRILL

Name: Simeon CASE
Born: 4 JUL 1739 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: 1759 at: Canton, CT
Died: 19 OCT 1823 at:
Spouses: Mary CASE

Name: Eli CASE
Born: 2 MAY 1741 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: BEF. 1766 at:
Died: 26 MAR 1804 at:
Spouses: Athilred REED

Name: Uriah CASE
Born: 16 JAN 1743/44 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: at:
Died: 23 DEC 1826 at:
Spouses: Mary CASE Susannah LAWRENCE Eunice DILL

Name: Edward CASE
Born: 15 APR 1748 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: ABT. 1774 at:
Died: 2 DEC 1822 at:
Spouses: Zervah LAWRENCE

Name: Phineas CASE

Born: 8 MAR 1749/50 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: MAY 1780 at:
Died: 19 JUL 1798 at:
Spouses: Sarah TULLER

Name: Mercy CASE
Born: 2 JUN 1752 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: at:
Died: 22 MAY 1818 at: West Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Spouses: Abraham MOSES

Name: Naomi CASE
Born: 30 OCT 1755 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: at:
Died: 1822 at:
Spouses: David PETTIBONE

Name: Timothy CASE
Born: 2 FEB 1759 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: 19 JUL 1781 at: West Simsbury, Ct
Died: 14 NOV 1850 at: Andover, Ohio
Spouses: Esther BROWN

Husband: **Job CASE**

Born: 29 JUL 1805 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: 17 APR 1828 at: Simsbury First Church, Simsbury, CT
Died: 17 DEC 1899 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Father: Ariel CASE
Mother: Rachel LATTIMER
Other Spouses:

Wife: **Abigail Griswold PHELPS**

Born: 16 JUN 1805 at:
Died: 13 JUL 1877 at:
Father: Oliver PHELPS
Mother: Lurannah ENSIGN
Other Spouses:

CHILDREN

Name: Rachel Lurannah CASE
Born: 28 JAN 1829 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: at:
Died: 6 JUL 1830 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Spouses:

Name: Ariel Job CASE
Born: 3 JUN 1831 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: 30 AUG 1854 at: Hartford, Hartford Co., CT
Died: 18 SEP 1875 at: Columbus, OH
Spouses: Mary Elizabeth THOMPSON

Name: Alonzo Grove CASE
Born: 7 JUN 1834 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: 19 OCT 1857 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Died: 5 MAY 1902 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Spouses: Julia S. CHAFFEE

Name: Oliver Cromwell CASE
Born: ABT. 1840 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: at:
Died: 17 SEP 1862 at: Antietam, MD
Spouses:

Name: Abbie Jane CASE
Born: 11 AUG 1846 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: 16 FEB 1870 at: Simsbury, Hartford, CT
Died: 1935 at:
Spouses: George Mortimer PHELPS

Husband: **Ariel CASE**

Born: 23 JAN 1765 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: 31 JAN 1786 at: Dudley Pettibone, JP, Simsbury, CT
Died: 19 SEP 1827 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Father: [Job CASE](#)
Mother: [Joanna WILCOX](#)
Other Spouses: [Celia HUMPHREY](#)

Wife: **Rachel LATTIMER**

Born: ABT. 1765 at:
Died: BET. 28 - 29 FEB 1816at:
Father: [Jonathan LATTIMER](#)
Mother: [RACHEL](#)
Other Spouses:

CHILDREN

Name: [Rachel Lury CASE](#)
Born: 30 DEC 1796 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: 22 MAR 1815 at: Simsbury, CT
Died: 26 OCT 1870 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Spouses: [Loren WESTON](#)

Name: [Job CASE](#)
Born: 29 JUL 1805 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Married: 17 APR 1828 at: Simsbury First Church, Simsbury, CT
Died: 17 DEC 1899 at: Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT
Spouses: [Abigail Griswold PHELPS](#)
